Operating Instructions

Radar sensor for continuous level measurement of liquids

VEGAPULS 62

HART and accumulator pack

Document ID: 40793

Contents

1 About this document
1.1 Function ... 4
1.2 Target group ... 4
1.3 Symbols used ... 4

2 For your safety
2.1 Authorised personnel ... 5
2.2 Appropriate use ... 5
2.3 Warning about incorrect use ... 5
2.4 General safety instructions ... 5
2.5 CE conformity ... 6
2.6 NAMUR recommendations ... 6
2.7 Radio license for Europe ... 6
2.8 Radio license for USA/Canada ... 6
2.9 Environmental instructions ... 6

3 Product description
3.1 Configuration ... 8
3.2 Principle of operation ... 9
3.3 Packaging, transport and storage ... 10
3.4 Accessories and replacement parts ... 10

4 Mounting
4.1 General instructions ... 12
4.2 Mounting preparations ... 12
4.3 Mounting instructions ... 14
4.4 Measurement setup - Pipes ... 20
4.5 Measurement setup - Flow ... 25

5 Connecting to power supply
5.1 Connection of the battery charger ... 27
5.2 Wiring plan ... 27
5.3 Switch-on phase ... 28

6 Set up with the display and adjustment module
6.1 Insert display and adjustment module ... 30
6.2 Adjustment system ... 31
6.3 Parameter adjustment ... 31
6.4 Saving the parameter adjustment data ... 45

7 Setup with PACTware
7.1 Connect the PC ... 46
7.2 Parameter adjustment ... 46
7.3 Saving the parameter adjustment data ... 47

8 Set up with other systems
8.1 DD adjustment programs ... 48
8.2 Field Communicator 375, 475 ... 48

9 Diagnosis, asset management and service
9.1 Maintenance ... 49
9.2 Measured value and event memory ... 49
9.3 Asset Management function ... 50

40793-EN-140922

9.4 Rectify faults 53
9.5 Exchanging the electronics module 56
9.6 Software update 57
9.7 How to proceed if a repair is needed 57

10 Dismount

10.1 Dismounting steps 58
10.2 Disposal 58

11 Supplement

11.1 Technical data 59
11.2 Dimensions 66

Safety instructions for Ex areas

Please note the Ex-specific safety information for installation and operation in Ex areas. These safety instructions are part of the operating instructions manual and come with the Ex-approved instruments.

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40793-EN-140922

1 About this document

1.1 Function

This operating instructions manual provides all the information you need for mounting, connection and setup as well as important instructions for maintenance and fault rectification. Please read this information before putting the instrument into operation and keep this manual accessible in the immediate vicinity of the device.

1.2 Target group

This operating instructions manual is directed to trained specialist personnel. The contents of this manual should be made available to these personnel and put into practice by them.

1.3 Symbols used

Information, tip, note
This symbol indicates helpful additional information.

Caution: If this warning is ignored, faults or malfunctions can result.

Warning: If this warning is ignored, injury to persons and/or serious damage to the instrument can result.

Danger: If this warning is ignored, serious injury to persons and/or destruction of the instrument can result.

Ex applications
This symbol indicates special instructions for Ex applications.

- **List**
  The dot set in front indicates a list with no implied sequence.

→ **Action**
This arrow indicates a single action.

1 **Sequence of actions**
Numbers set in front indicate successive steps in a procedure.

Battery disposal
This symbol indicates special information about the disposal of batteries and accumulators.

2 For your safety

2.1 Authorised personnel

All operations described in this operating instructions manual must be carried out only by trained specialist personnel authorised by the plant operator.

During work on and with the device the required personal protective equipment must always be worn.

2.2 Appropriate use

The VEGAPULS 62 is a sensor for continuous level measurement. Due to the integrated accumulator the instrument is particularly suitable as a portable measuring system or test sensor for special applications.

You can find detailed information about the area of application in chapter "*Product description*".

Operational reliability is ensured only if the instrument is properly used according to the specifications in the operating instructions manual as well as possible supplementary instructions.

2.3 Warning about incorrect use

Inappropriate or incorrect use of the instrument can give rise to application-specific hazards, e.g. vessel overfill or damage to system components through incorrect mounting or adjustment.

2.4 General safety instructions

This is a state-of-the-art instrument complying with all prevailing regulations and guidelines. The instrument must only be operated in a technically flawless and reliable condition. The operator is responsible for the trouble-free operation of the instrument.

During the entire duration of use, the user is obliged to determine the compliance of the necessary occupational safety measures with the current valid rules and regulations and also take note of new regulations.

The safety instructions in this operating instructions manual, the national installation standards as well as the valid safety regulations and accident prevention rules must be observed by the user.

For safety and warranty reasons, any invasive work on the device beyond that described in the operating instructions manual may be carried out only by personnel authorised by the manufacturer. Arbitrary conversions or modifications are explicitly forbidden.

The safety approval markings and safety tips on the device must also be observed.

Depending on the instrument version, the emitting frequencies are in the C or K band range. The low emitting frequencies are far below the internationally approved limit values. When used correctly, there is no danger to health.

2.5 CE conformity

The device fulfills the legal requirements of the applicable EC guidelines. By affixing the CE marking, we confirm successful testing of the product.

You can find the CE Certificate of Conformity in the download section of our homepage.

2.6 NAMUR recommendations

NAMUR is the automation technology user association in the process industry in Germany. The published NAMUR recommendations are accepted as the standard in field instrumentation.

The device fulfills the requirements of the following NAMUR recommendations:

- NE 21 – Electromagnetic compatibility of equipment
- NE 43 – Signal level for malfunction information from measuring transducers
- NE 53 – Compatibility of field devices and display/adjustment components
- NE 107 – Self-monitoring and diagnosis of field devices

For further information see www.namur.de.

2.7 Radio license for Europe

The instrument is approved according to EN 302372-1/2 (2006-04) for use in closed vessels.

2.8 Radio license for USA/Canada

The instrument is in conformity with part 15 of the FCC regulations. Take note of the following two regulations:

- The instrument must not cause any interfering emissions
- The device must be insensitive to interfering immissions, including those that may cause undesirable operating conditions

Modifications not expressly approved by the manufacturer will lead to expiry of the operating licence according to FCC/IC.

The instrument is in conformity with RSS-210 of the IC regulations.

The instrument may only be used in closed vessels made of metal, concrete, or fibre-reinforced plastic.

2.9 Environmental instructions

Protection of the environment is one of our most important duties. That is why we have introduced an environment management system with the goal of continuously improving company environmental protection. The environment management system is certified according to DIN EN ISO 14001.

Please help us fulfill this obligation by observing the environmental instructions in this manual:

- Chapter "*Packaging, transport and storage*"

- Chapter "*Disposal*"

40793-EN-140922

3 Product description

3.1 Configuration

Type label

The type label contains the most important data for identification and use of the instrument:

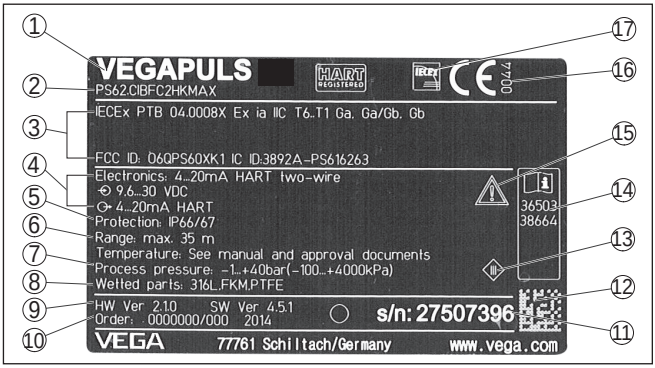


Fig. 1: Layout of the type label (example)

1 *Instrument type*
2 *Product code*
3 *Approvals*
4 *Power supply and signal output, electronics*
5 *Protection rating*
6 *Measuring range*
7 *Process and ambient temperature, process pressure*
8 *Material, wetted parts*
9 *Hardware and software version*
10 *Order number*
11 *Serial number of the instrument*
12 *Data-Matrix-Code for Smartphone-App*
13 *Symbol of the device protection class*
14 *ID numbers, instrument documentation*
15 *Reminder to observe the instrument documentation*
16 *Notified authority for CE marking*
17 *Approval directive*

Serial number - Instrument search

The type label contains the serial number of the instrument. With it you can find the following instrument data on our homepage:

- Product code (HTML)
- Delivery date (HTML)
- Order-specific instrument features (HTML)
- Operating instructions and quick setup guide at the time of shipment (PDF)
- Order-specific sensor data for an electronics exchange (XML)
- Test certificate (PDF) - optional

Go to www.vega.com, "*VEGA Tools*" and "*Instrument search*". Enter the serial number.

Alternatively, you can access the data via your smartphone:

- Download the smartphone app "*VEGA Tools*" from the "*Apple App Store*" or the "*Google Play Store*"
- Scan the Data Matrix code on the type label of the instrument or
- Enter the serial number manually in the app

Scope of this operating instructions manual

This operating instructions manual applies to the following instrument versions:

- Hardware from 2.1.0
- Software from 4.5.1

Versions

The instrument is available in two different electronics versions. Each version can be identified via the product code on the type label as well as on the electronics.

- Standard electronics type PS60HK.-
- Electronics with increased sensitivity type PS60HS.-

Scope of delivery

The scope of delivery encompasses:

- Sensor with integrated accumulator
- Battery charger
- Documentation
  - Quick setup guide VEGAPULS 62
  - Test certificate measuring accuracy (optional)
  - Operating instructions manual "*Display and adjustment module*" (optional)
  - Ex-specific "*Safety instructions*" (with Ex versions)
  - if necessary, further certificates

3.2 Principle of operation

Application area

The VEGAPULS 62 radar sensor can be used in a wide variety of applications for continuous level measurement of liquids. It is suitable for applications in storage vessels, reactors and process vessels, even under extremely difficult process conditions.

Dependent on the application range, different versions are used:

- Antenna
  - Small tanks and process vessels, measurement of virtually all products: **Horn antenna ø 40 mm**
  - Storage tanks and process vessels, measurement of products such as solvents, hydrocarbons and fuels under extremely difficult process conditions: **Horn antenna ø 48 … 95 mm**
  - Products with low ε_r value with large measuring distances: **Parabolic antenna**
- Electronics
  - Products with an ε_r value ≥ 1.8: **Standard electronics**
  - Products with an ε_r value < 1.8, ≥1.5; applications with very bad reflective properties: **Electronics with increased sensitivity**

The actual values that can be reached depend on the measurement conditions, the antenna system or the standpipe or bypass.

Functional principle

The antenna of the radar sensor emits short radar pulses with a duration of approx. 1 ns. These pulses are reflected by the product and received by the antenna as echoes. The transit time of the radar pulses from emission to reception is proportional to the distance and hence to the level. The determined level is converted into an appropriate output signal and outputted as measured value.

Voltage supply

The instrument is powered via an integrated accumulator. This allows operation of the instrument independently of the mains or a control system. To achieve a longer battery lifetime, the instrument is preset to HART multidrop. This puts a load of only 4 mA current on the accumulator.

3.3 Packaging, transport and storage

Packaging

Your instrument was protected by packaging during transport. Its capacity to handle normal loads during transport is assured by a test based on ISO 4180.

The packaging of standard instruments consists of environment-friendly, recyclable cardboard. For special versions, PE foam or PE foil is also used. Dispose of the packaging material via specialised recycling companies.

Transport

Transport must be carried out in due consideration of the notes on the transport packaging. Nonobservance of these instructions can cause damage to the device.

Transport inspection

The delivery must be checked for completeness and possible transit damage immediately at receipt. Ascertained transit damage or concealed defects must be appropriately dealt with.

Storage

Up to the time of installation, the packages must be left closed and stored according to the orientation and storage markings on the outside.

Unless otherwise indicated, the packages must be stored only under the following conditions:

- Not in the open
- Dry and dust free
- Not exposed to corrosive media
- Protected against solar radiation
- Avoiding mechanical shock and vibration

Storage and transport temperature

- Storage and transport temperature see chapter "*Supplement - Technical data - Ambient conditions*"
- Relative humidity 20 … 85 %

3.4 Accessories and replacement parts

PLICSCOM

The display and adjustment module PLICSCOM is used for measured value indication, adjustment and diagnosis. It can be inserted into the sensor or the external display and adjustment unit and removed at any time.

	You can find further information in the operating instructions "*Display and adjustment module PLICSCOM*" (Document-ID 27835).
VEGACONNECT	The interface adapter VEGACONNECT enables the connection of communication-capable instruments to the USB interface of a PC. For parameter adjustment of these instruments, the adjustment software PACTware with VEGA-DTM is required. You can find further information in the operating instructions "*Interface adapter VEGACONNECT*" (Document-ID 32628).
Protective cap	The protective cover protects the sensor housing against soiling and intense heat from solar radiation. You will find additional information in the supplementary instructions manual "*Protective cover*" (Document-ID 34296).
Flanges	Screwed flanges are available in different versions according to the following standards: DIN 2501, EN 1092-1, BS 10, ANSI B 16.5, JIS B 2210-1984, GOST 12821-80. You can find additional information in the supplementary instructions manual "*Flanges according to DIN-EN-ASME-JIS*" (Document-ID 31088).
Electronics module	Electronics module "VEGAPULS series 60" is a replacement part for radar sensors of VEGAPULS series 60. A different version is available for each type of signal output. You can find further information in the operating instructions "*Electronics module VEGAPULS series 60*" (Document-ID 36801).
Supplementary electronics power pack	The supplementary electronics "Power pack" is a replacement part for sensors with integrated accumulator. You can find further information in the operating instructions "*Supplementary electronics for 4 … 20 mA/HART and power pack*" (Document-ID 41033).
Antenna impedance cone	The antenna impedance cone is a replacement part used for optimum transmission of microwaves and for sealing against the process. You find further information in the operating instructions "*Antenna impedance cone VEGAPULS 62 and 68*" (Document-ID 31381).

4 Mounting

4.1 General instructions

Screwing in

On instruments with process fitting thread, the hexagon must be tightened with a suitable wrench. For the proper wrench size see chapter "*Dimensions*".

Warning:
The housing must not be used to screw the instrument in! Applying tightening force can damage internal parts of the housing.

Protection against moisture

Protect your instrument against moisture ingress through the following measures:

- Use the recommended cable (see chapter "*Connecting to power supply*")
- Tighten the cable gland
- When mounting horizontally, turn the housing so that the cable gland points downward
- Loop the connection cable downward in front of the cable gland

This applies particularly to:

- Outdoor mounting
- Installations in areas where high humidity is expected (e.g. through cleaning processes)
- Installations on cooled or heated vessels

Suitability for the process conditions

Make sure that all parts of the instrument exposed to the process are suitable for the existing process conditions.

These are mainly:

- Active measuring component
- Process fitting
- Process seal

Process conditions are particularly:

- Process pressure
- Process temperature
- Chemical properties of the medium
- Abrasion and mechanical influences

You can find detailed information on the process conditions in chapter "*Technical data*" as well as on the type label.

4.2 Mounting preparations

The instrument is also available in versions with an antenna whose diameter is larger than the process fitting (thread, flange). In such cases the antenna must be disconnected from the process fitting before mounting.

Horn antenna

Proceed as follows:

1. Loosen the hexagon socket screws (3) on the antenna socket with an Allen wrench (size 3)

40793-EN-140922

2. Remove the antenna (4)

Note:
The plastic cone may not be pulled out of the antenna socket.

3. Insert the antenna from below into the vessel socket and secure it against falling off
4. Retighten the antenna with hexagon screws to the antenna socket; torque max. 2.5 Nm (1.8 lbf ft)

Note:
The radar sensor with rinsing air connection or antenna extension is provided with a notch on the antenna socket. This notch must be aligned with the marking on the process fitting (the marking specifies the position of the polarisation of the radar signal).

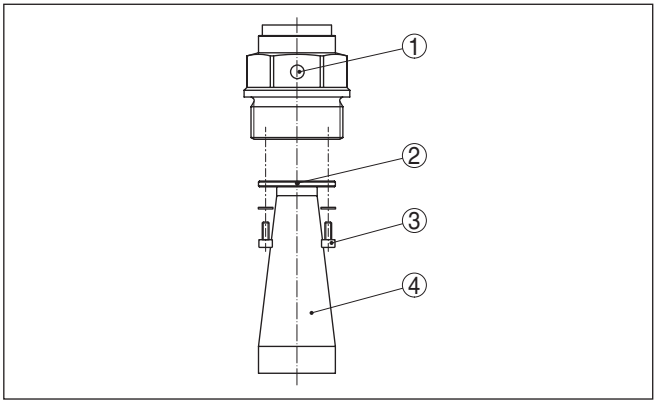


Fig. 2: Dismounting of the horn antenna

1 Polarisation marking
2 Marking at the antenna socket
3 Hexagon screws on the antenna socket
4 Antenna

Parabolic antenna

Proceed as follows:

1. Clamp VEGAPULS 62 with the flange, e.g. in a bench vice
2. Hold the connection piece (1) with a wrench on the flat surfaces (width across flats 22 mm)
3. Loosen counter nut (3) completely with a wrench (width across flats 36 mm) in the direction of the antenna
4. Loosen compression nut (2) completely with a wrench (width across flats 41 mm) in the direction of the antenna
5. Remove the parabolic antenna (4) axially
6. Mount sensor flange on the adapter flange and fasten it tightly
7. Check if the O-ring seal is present on the connection piece and make sure it is not damaged.

Note:
A damaged O-ring seal must be replaced: FKM (SHS FPM 70C3 GLT), FFKM (Kalrez 6375)

8. Remount the parabolic antenna (4)
9. Fasten compression nut (2) with a wrench (width across flats 41), torque max. 50 Nm
10. Fasten counter nut (3) with a wrench (width across flats 36), torque max. 40 Nm

Note:
On the version with rinsing air connection, make sure that the holes in the antenna and in the process fitting coincide. This ensures a sufficient air flow (the air is led through the holes to the feed system. A rinsing of the whole parabolic antenna is not intended).

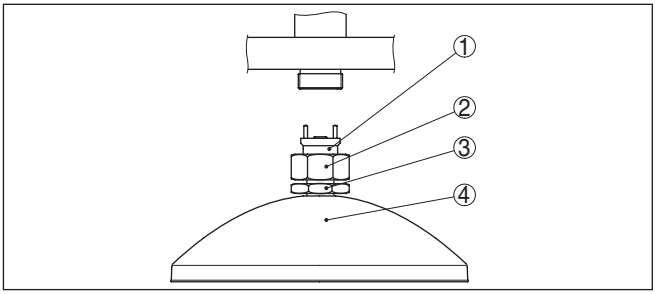


Fig. 3: Dismounting, parabolic antenna

1 Connection piece
2 Compression nut
3 Locknut
4 Parabolic antenna

4.3 Mounting instructions

Horn and parabolic antenna

The illustrations with the following mounting instructions show a radar sensor with horn antenna. The mounting instructions apply analogously also to the version with parabolic antenna.

Polarisation

The emitted radar impulses of the radar sensor are electromagnetic waves. The polarisation is the direction of the electrical wave component. By turning the instrument in the connection flange or mounting boss, the polarisation can be used to reduce the effects of false echoes.

The position of the polarisation is marked on the process fitting of the instrument.

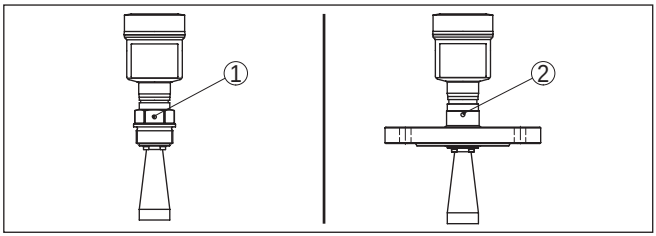


Fig. 4: Position of the polarisation

1 Marking with screwed version
2 Marking with flange version

Installation position

When mounting the sensor, keep a distance of at least 200 mm (7.874 in) from the vessel wall. If the sensor is installed in the center of dished or round vessel tops, multiple echoes can arise. However, these can be suppressed by an appropriate adjustment (see chapter "*Setup*").

If you cannot maintain this distance, you should carry out a false signal storage during setup. This applies particularly if buildup on the vessel wall is expected. In such cases, we recommend repeating the false signal storage at a later date with existing buildup.

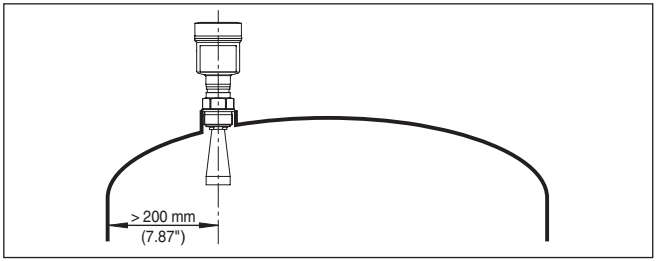


Fig. 5: Mounting of the radar sensor on round vessel tops

In vessels with conical bottom it can be advantageous to mount the sensor in the center of the vessel, as measurement is then possible down to the lowest point of the vessel bottom.

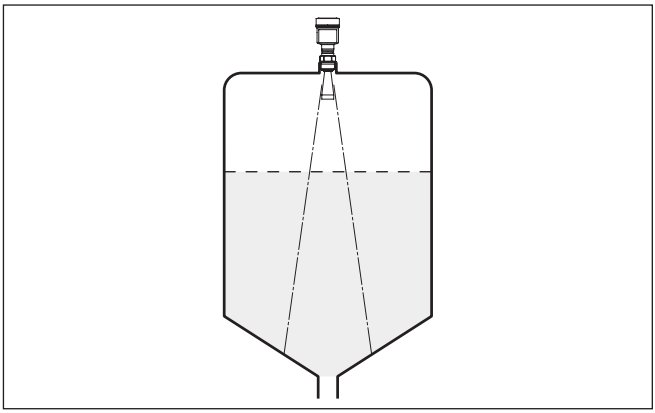


Fig. 6: Mounting of the radar sensor on vessels with conical bottom

Inflowing medium

Do not mount the instruments in or above the filling stream. Make sure that you detect the product surface, not the inflowing product.

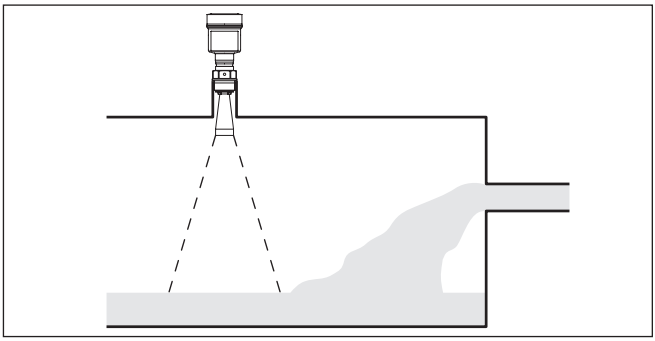


Fig. 7: Mounting of the radar sensor with inflowing medium

Socket

The socket piece should be dimensioned in such a way that the antenna end protrudes slightly out of the socket.

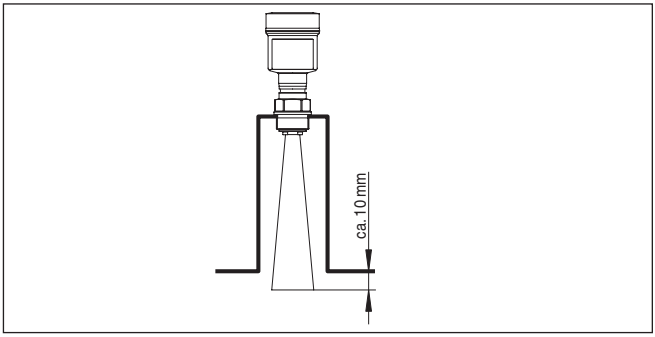


Fig. 8: Recommended socket mounting with horn antenna

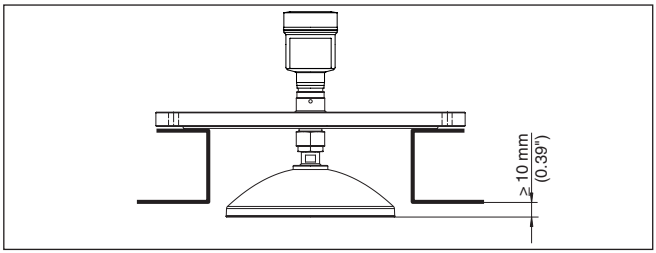


Fig. 9: Recommended socket mounting with parabolic antenna

When using a swivelling holder, keep in mind that the distance between antenna and socket gets smaller as the inclination of the sensor increases. Additional false reflections may be generated which can influence the measuring result at close range.

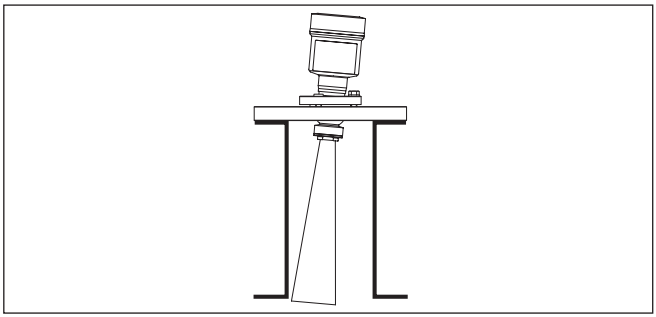


Fig. 10: Distance between antenna and socket with horn antenna

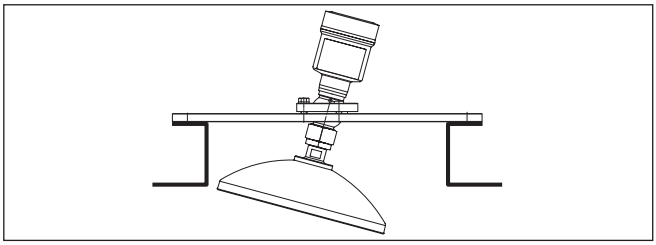


Fig. 11: Distance between antenna and socket with parabolic antenna

If the medium has good reflective properties, VEGAPULS 62 with horn antenna can also be mounted on a longer socket piece. Recommended values for socket heights are specified in the following illustration. You must carry out a false echo storage afterwards.

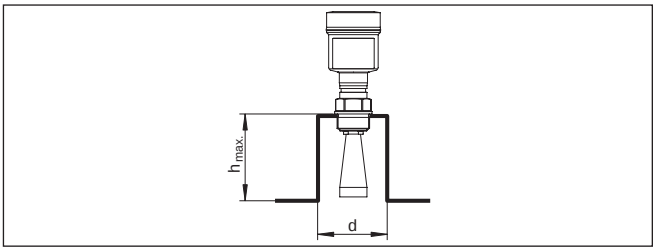


Fig. 12: Deviating socket dimensions

Socket diameter d	Socket length h	Recommended antenna diameter
40 mm	≤ 100 mm	40 mm
50 mm	≤ 150 mm	48 mm
80 mm	≤ 250 mm	75 mm
100 mm	≤ 500 mm	95 mm
150 mm	≤ 800 mm	95 mm

Socket diameter d	Socket length h	Recommended antenna diameter
1½"	≤ 3.9 in	1½"
2"	≤ 5.9 in	2"
3"	≤ 9.8 in	3"
4"	≤ 19.7 in	4"
6"	≤ 31.5 in	4"

Tip:
The instrument is also optionally available with an antenna extension. The antenna length can be selected (either ex works or later) to allow the antenna to protrude slightly out of the end of the mounting socket. Due to the antenna extension however, disturbing reflections are generated in the close-up range. This can lead to an increase in the required minimum distance, especially with poorly reflecting media such as plastic powder. In practice, a cleanly constructed mounting socket, if necessary with rounded edges, introduces fewer disturbing influences than an antenna extension.

Sensor orientation

In liquids, direct the sensor as perpendicular as possible to the product surface to achieve optimum measurement results.

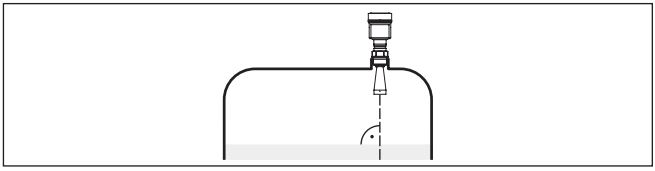


Fig. 13: Alignment in liquids

Vessel installations

The mounting location of the radar sensor should be a place where no other equipment or fixtures cross the path of the microwave signals.

Vessel installations, such as e.g. ladders, limit switches, heating spirals, struts, etc., can cause false echoes and impair the useful echo. Make sure when planning your measuring point that the radar sensor has a "clear view" to the measured product.

In case of existing vessel installations, a false echo storage should be carried out during setup.

If large vessel installations such as struts or supports cause false echoes, these can be attenuated through supplementary measures. Small, inclined sheet metal baffles above the installations scatter the radar signals and prevent direct interfering reflections.

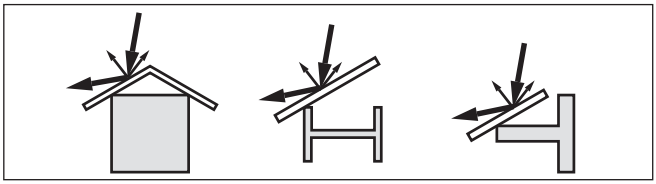


Fig. 14: Cover flat, large-area profiles with deflectors

Agitators

If there are agitators in the vessel, a false signal suppression should be carried out with the agitators in motion. This ensures that the interfering reflections from the agitators are saved with the blades in different positions.

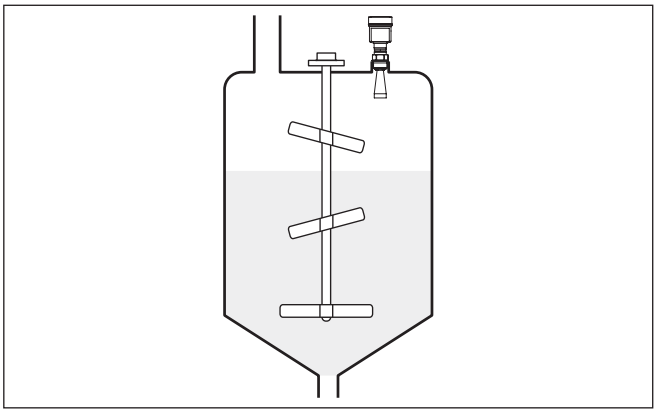


Fig. 15: Agitators

Foam generation

Through the action of filling, stirring and other processes in the vessel, compact foams that considerably damp the emitted signals may form on the product surface.

If foams are causing measurement errors, the biggest possible radar antennas, the electronics with increased sensitivity or low frequency radar sensors (C band) should be used.

As an alternative, sensors with guided microwave can be used. These are unaffected by foam generation and are best suited for such applications.

Mounting in the vessel insulation

Instruments for a temperature range up to 250 °C or up to 450 °C have a distance piece between process fitting and electronics housing. Ths distance piece is used for thermal decoupling of the electronics against high process temperatures.

Information:
The spacer may only be incorporated up to a maximum of 50 mm into the vessel insulation. Only then is a reliable temperature decoupling guaranteed.

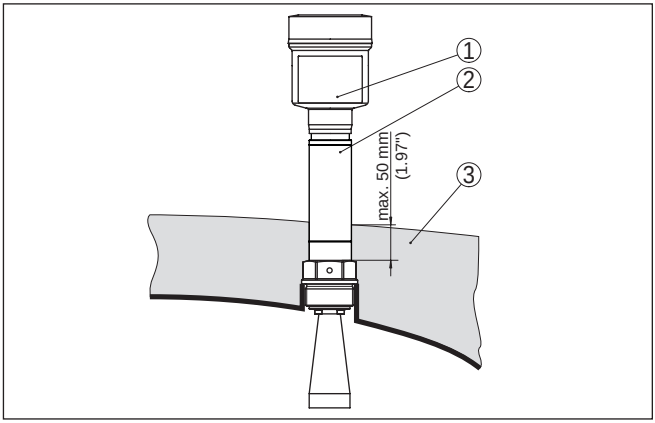


Fig. 16: Mounting the instrument on insulated vessels.

1 Electronics housing
2 Spacer
3 Vessel insulation

4.4 Measurement setup - Pipes

Measurement in a surge pipe

By using a surge pipe in the vessel, the influence of vessel installations and turbulence can be excluded. Under these prerequisites, the measurement of products with low dielectric values (ε_r value ≤ 1.6) is possible.

Note the following illustrations and instructions for measurement in a surge pipe.

Information:
Measurement in a surge pipe is not recommended for extremely adhesive products.

Configuration surge pipe

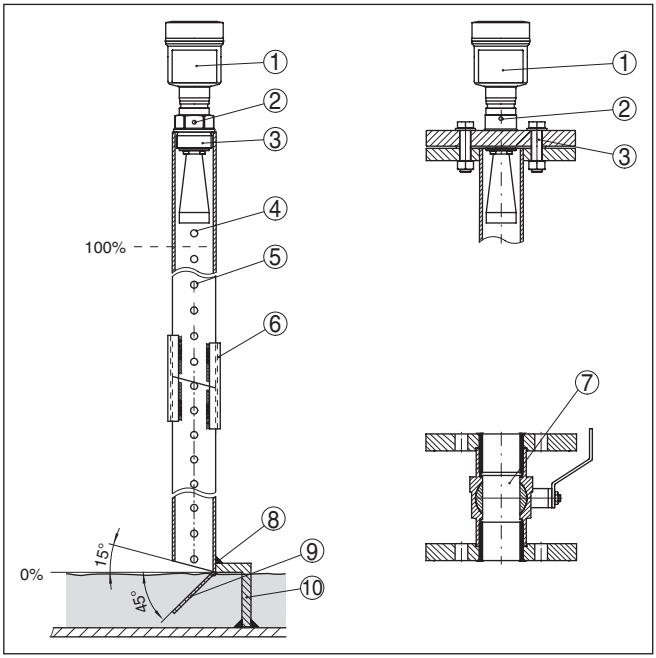


Fig. 17: Configuration surge pipe VEGAPULS 62

1 *Radar sensor*
2 *Polarisation marking*
3 *Thread or flange on the instrument*
4 *Vent hole*
5 *Holes*
6 *Welding connection through U-profile*
7 *Ball valve with complete opening*
8 *Surge pipe end*
9 *Reflector sheet*
10 *Fastening of the surge pipe*

Surge pipe extension

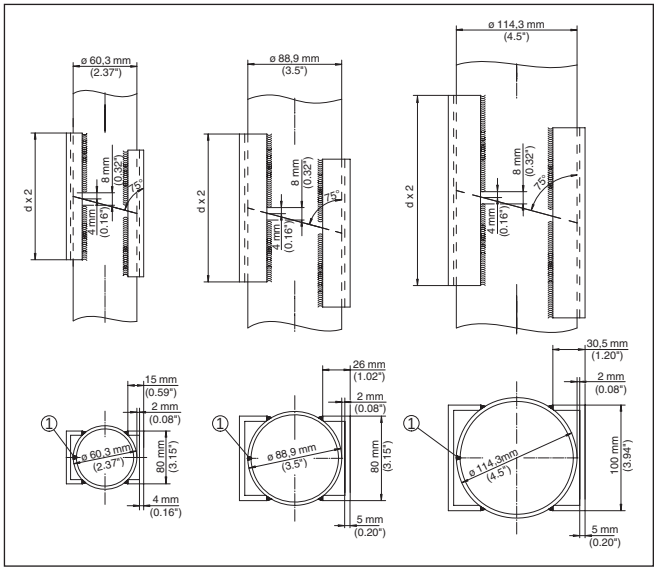


Fig. 18: Welding connection with surge pipe extension for different example diameters

1 Position of the welded joint with longitudinally welded pipes

Instructions and requirements, surge pipe

Instructions of orientation of the polarisation:

- Note marking of the polarisation on the sensor
- With threaded versions, the marking is on the hexagon, with flange versions between two flange holes
- The marking must be in one plane with the holes in the surge pipe

Instructions for the measurement:

- The 100 % point must be below the upper vent hole and the antenna edge
- The 0 % point is the end of the surge pipe
- During parameter adjustment, select "*Application standpipe*" and enter the tube diameter to compensate for errors due to running time shift
- A false signal suppression with the installed sensor is recommended but not mandatory
- The measurement through a ball valve with unrestricted channel is possible

Constructive requirements:

- Material metal, smooth inner surface
- Preferably pultruded or straight beaded stainless steel tube
- Welded joint should be straight and lie in one axis with the holes
- Flanges are welded to the tube according to the orientation of the polarisation

- When using a ball valves, align the transitions on the inside and fix accurately
- Gap size with junctions ≤ 0.1 mm
- Surge pipes must extend all the way down to the requested min. level, as measurement is only possible within the tube
- Diameter of holes ≤ 5 mm, any number OK, on one side or completely through
- The antenna diameter of the sensor should correspond to the inner diameter of the tube
- Diameter should be constant over the complete length

Instructions for surge pipe extension:

- The ends of the extension tubes must be bevelled and exactly aligned
- Welded connection via external U profiles according to illustration above. Length of the U profiles should be at least double the tube diameter
- Do not weld through the pipe wall. The surge pipe must remain smooth inside. Roughness and beads on the inside caused by unintentional penetration should be removed since they cause strong false echoes and encourage buildup
- An extension via welding neck flanges or pipe collars is not recommended.

Measurement in the bypass tube

An alternative to measurement in a surge pipe is measurement in a bypass tube outside of the vessel.

Configuration bypass

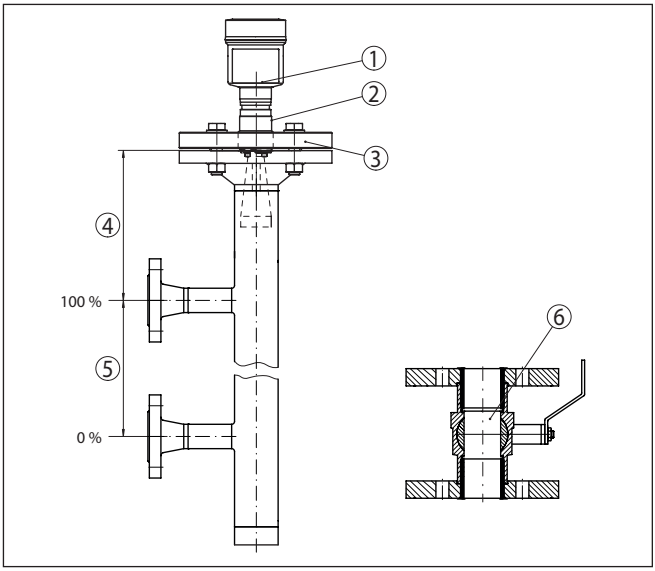


Fig. 19: Configuration bypass

1 Radar sensor
2 Polarisation marking
3 Instrument flange
4 Distance sensor reference plane to upper tube connection
5 Distance of the tube connections
6 Ball valve with complete opening

Instructions and requirements, bypass

Instructions of orientation of the polarisation:

- Note marking of the polarisation on the sensor
- With threaded versions, the marking is on the hexagon, with flange versions between two flange holes
- The marking must be in one plane with the tube connections to the vessel

Instructions for the measurement:

- The 100 % point may not be above the upper tube connection to the vessel
- The 0 % point may not be below the lower tube connection to the vessel
- Min. distance, sensor reference plane to upper edge of upper tube connection > 300 mm
- During parameter adjustment, select "*Application standpipe*" and enter the tube diameter to compensate for errors due to running time shift
- A false signal suppression with the installed sensor is recommended but not mandatory
- The measurement through a ball valve with unrestricted channel is possible

Constructional requirements on the bypass pipe:

- Material metal, smooth inner surface
- In case of an extremely rough tube inner surface, use an inserted tube (tube in tube) or a radar sensor with tube antenna
- Flanges are welded to the tube according to the orientation of the polarisation
- Gap size with junctions ≤ 0.1 mm, for example, when using a ball valve or intermediate flanges with single pipe sections
- The antenna diameter of the sensor should correspond to the inner diameter of the tube
- Diameter should be constant over the complete length

4.5 Measurement setup - Flow

Flow measurement with rectangular flume

The short examples give you introductory information on the flow measurement. Detailed planning information is available from flume manufacturers and in special literature.

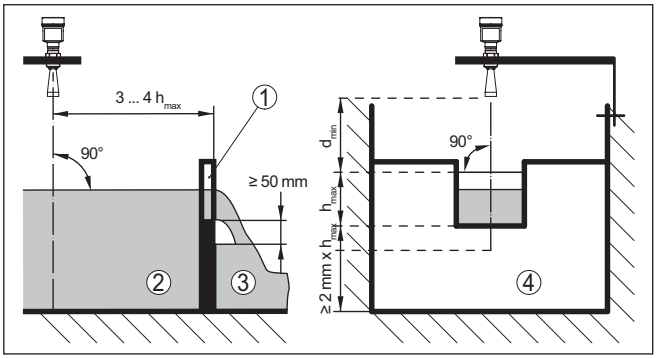


Fig. 20: Flow measurement with rectangular flume: $d_{min.}$ = min. distance of the sensor (see chapter "Technical data"); $h_{max.}$ = max. filling of the rectangular flume

1 Overflow orifice (side view)
2 Headwater
3 Tail water
4 Overfall orifice (view from bottom water)

In general, the following points must be observed:

- Install the sensor on the headwater side
- Installation in the centre of the flume and vertical to the liquid surface
- Distance to the overfall orifice
- Distance of orifice opening above ground
- Min. distance of the orifice opening to bottom water
- Min. distance of the sensor to max. storage level

Flow measurement with Khafagi Venturi flume

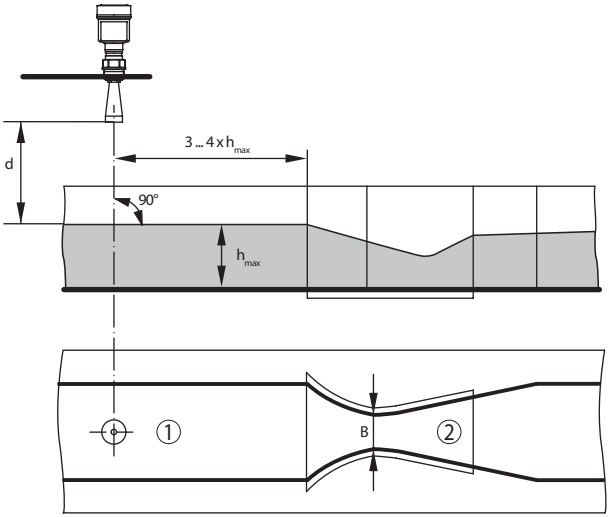


Fig. 21: Flow measurement with Khafagi-Venturi flume: d = Min. distance to sensor; $h_{max.}$ = max. filling of the flume; B = tightest constriction in the flume

1 Position sensor
2 Venturi flume

In general, the following points must be observed:

- Installation of the sensor at the input side
- Installation in the centre of the flume and vertical to the liquid surface
- Distance to the Venturi flume
- Min. distance of the sensor to max. storage level

5 Connecting to power supply

5.1 Connection of the battery charger

We recommended charging the integrated accumulator completely before setting up the instrument. You can find the charging time in chapter "*Technical data*".

The battery charger is plugged into a socket in the supply room, see chapter "*Wiring plan*".

The LEDs in the supply room show the charging process and condition of the accumulator, see chapter "*Wiring plan*".

5.2 Wiring plan

Overview

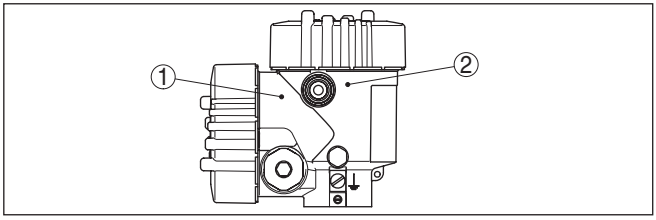


Fig. 22: Position of the power supply and electronics compartment

1 Supply room (accumulator)
2 Electronics compartment

Electronics compartment

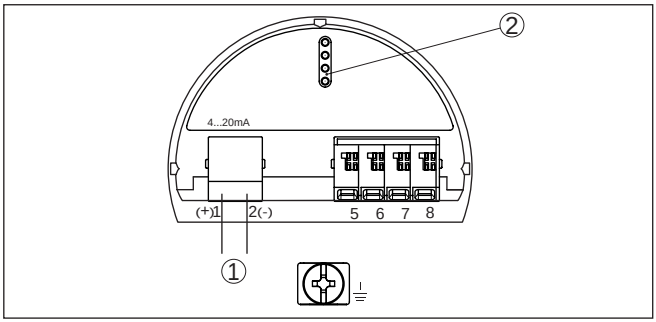


Fig. 23: Electronics compartment, double chamber housing

1 Internal connection to the terminal compartment
2 Contact pins for the display and adjustment module

Supply room

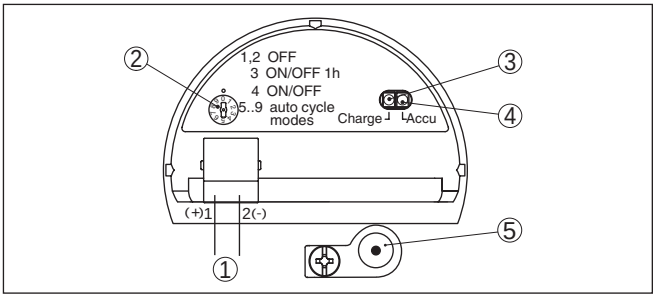


Fig. 24: Supply room

1 Internal connection of the socket for the battery charger
2 Mode switch
3 LED green, charging process
4 LED yellow, charging status
5 Socket for the battery charger

The mode switch enables the selection of the following modes:

- 0 = sensor off, LEDs show the accumulator status
- 1, 2 = sensor off, LEDs off
- 3 = sensor on for 1 hour after pressing a key (delivery status)
- 4 = sensor permanently on, switching on/off via button
- 5 = sensor is switched on every 30 min. for 3 min.
- 6 = sensor is switched on every hour for 3 min.
- 7 = sensor is switched on every 6 hours for 3 min.
- 8 = sensor is switched on every 12 hours for 3 min.
- 9 = sensor is switched on every 24 hours for 3 min.

The green LED characterizes the charging process:

- LED flashes = Accumulator is charging
- LED lights = accumulator is full, battery charger should be unplugged (accumulator life time)

After pressing the key or changing the mode the yellow LED shows the accumulator status for approximately 10 s as follows:

- LED lights = accumulator is full
- LED flashes = accumulator should be charged
- LED off = accumulator is empty

5.3 Switch-on phase

The instrument is switched on and off by means of a button outside on the housing.

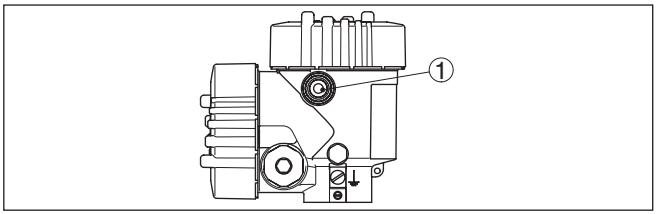


Fig. 25: Switch on/off button outside on the housing

1 On/Off button

After switching on, the instrument carries out a self-check for approximately 30 s:

- Internal check of the electronics
- Indication of the instrument type, hardware and software version, measurement loop name on the display or PC
- Indication of the status message "*F 105 Determine measured value*" on the display or PC

As soon as a plausible measured value is found, it is displayed. The value corresponds to the actual level as well as the settings already carried out, e.g. factory settings.

6 Set up with the display and adjustment module

6.1 Insert display and adjustment module

The display and adjustment module can be inserted into the sensor and removed again at any time. You can choose any one of four different positions - each displaced by 90°. It is not necessary to interrupt the power supply.

Proceed as follows:

1. Unscrew the housing cover
2. Place the display and adjustment module on the electronics in the desired position and turn it to the right until it snaps in.
3. Screw housing cover with inspection window tightly back on

Disassembly is carried out in reverse order.

The display and adjustment module is powered by the sensor, an additional connection is not necessary.

Fig. 26: Insertion of the display and adjustment module

Note:
If you intend to retrofit the instrument with a display and adjustment module for continuous measured value indication, a higher cover with an inspection glass is required.

6.2 Adjustment system

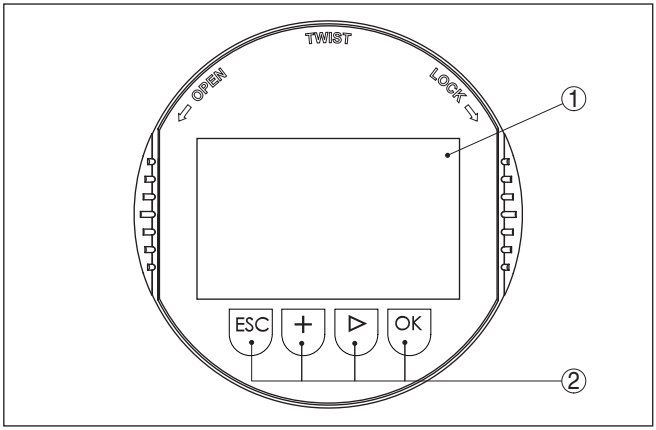


Fig. 27: Display and adjustment elements

1 LC display
2 Adjustment keys

Key functions

- ***[OK]*** key:
  - Move to the menu overview
  - Confirm selected menu
  - Edit parameter
  - Save value
- ***[->]*** key:
  - Presentation, change measured value
  - Select list entry
  - Select editing position
- ***[+]*** key:
  - Change value of the parameter
- ***[ESC]*** key:
  - Interrupt input
  - Jump to next higher menu

Adjustment system

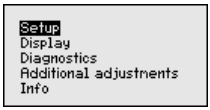
The instrument is adjusted via the four keys of the display and adjustment module. The LC display indicates the individual menu items. The functions of the individual keys are shown in the above illustration. Approx. 60 minutes after the last pressing of a key, an automatic reset to measured value indication is triggered. Any values not confirmed with ***[OK]*** will not be saved.

6.3 Parameter adjustment

The instrument is adapted to the application conditions via the parameter adjustment. The parameter adjustment is carried out with an adjustment menu.

Main menu

The main menu is divided into five sections with the following functions:



Setup: Settings, e.g., for measurement loop name, medium, application, vessel, adjustment, signal output

Display: Settings, e.g., for language, measured value display, lighting

Diagnosis: Information, e.g. on instrument status, pointer, measurement reliability, simulation, echo curve

Further settings: Instrument unit, false signal suppression, linearisation curve, reset, date/time, reset, copy function

Info: Instrument name, hardware and software version, date of manufacture, instrument features

Information:
In this operating instructions manual, the instrument-specific parameters in the menu sections "*Setup*", "*Diagnosis*" and "*Additional settings*" are described. The general parameters in these menu section are described in the operating instructions manual "*Indicating and adjustment module*".

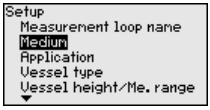
You can find in the operating instructions manual "*Display and adjustment module*" also the description of the menu sections "*Display*" and "*Info*".

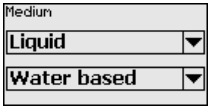
In the main menu point "*Setup*", the individual submenu points should be selected one after the other and provided with the correct parameters to ensure optimum adjustment of the measurement. The procedure is described in the following.

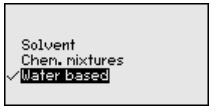
Setup - Medium

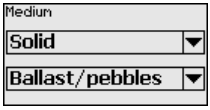
Each medium has different reflection properties. With liquids, further interfering factors are fluctuation product surface and foam generation. With bulk solids, these are dust generation, material cone and additional echoes from the vessel wall.

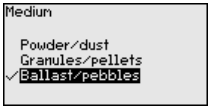
To adapt the sensor to these different measuring conditions, the selection "*Liquid*" or "*Bulk solid*" should be made in this menu item.











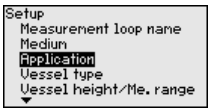
Through this selection, the sensor is adapted perfectly to the product and measurement reliability, particularly in products with poor reflective properties, is considerably increased.

Enter the requested parameters via the appropriate keys, save your settings with ***[OK]*** and jump to the next menu item with the ***[ESC]*** and the ***[->]*** key.

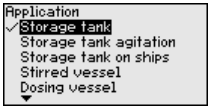
Setup - Application

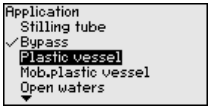
In addition to the medium, also the application, i.e. the measuring site, can influence the measurement.

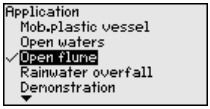
With this menu item, the sensor can be adapted to the applications. The adjustment possibilities depend on the selection "*Liquid*" or "*Bulk solid*" under "*Medium*".



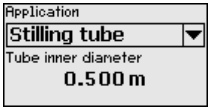
The following options are available when "*Liquid*" is selected:

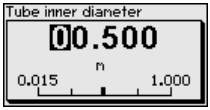






The selection "*Standpipe*" opens a new window in which the inner diameter of the applied standpipe is entered.





The following features form the basis of the applications:

Storage tank:

- Setup: large-volumed, upright cylindrical, spherical
- Product speed: slow filling and emptying
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Condensation
  - Smooth product surface
  - High requirements to the measurement accuracy
- Properties, sensor:
  - Slight sensitivity against sporadic false echoes
  - Stable and reliable measured values through averaging
  - High accuracy
  - Short reaction time of the sensor not required

Storage tank with product circulation:

- Setup: large-volumed, upright cylindrical, spherical
- Product speed: slow filling and emptying
- Installations: small laterally mounted or large top mounted stirrer
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Relatively smooth product surface
  - High requirements to the measurement accuracy
  - Condensation
  - Slight foam generation
  - Overfilling possible
- Properties, sensor:

- Slight sensitivity against sporadic false echoes
- Stable and reliable measured values through averaging
- High accuracy because not adjusted for max. speed
- False signal suppression recommended

Storage tank on ships (Cargo Tank):

- Product speed: slow filling and emptying
- Vessel:
  - Installations in the bottom section (bracers, heating spirals)
  - High sockets 200 … 500 mm, also with large diameters
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Condensation, buildup by movement
  - Max. requirement on measurement accuracy from 95 %
- Properties, sensor:
  - Slight sensitivity against sporadic false echoes
  - Stable and reliable measured values through averaging
  - High accuracy
  - False signal suppression required

Stirrer vessel (reactor):

- Setup: all vessel sizes possible
- Product speed:
  - Fast to slow filling possible
  - Vessel is very often filled and emptied
- Vessel:
  - Socket available
  - Large agitator blades of metal
  - Vortex breakers, heating spirals
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Condensation, buildup by movement
  - Strong spout generation
  - Very agitated surface, foam generation
- Properties, sensor:
  - Higher measurement speed through lower averaging
  - Sporadic false echoes are suppressed

Dosing vessel:

- Setup: all vessel sizes possible
- Product speed:
  - Fast filling and emptying
  - Vessel is very often filled and emptied
- Vessel: narrow installation situation
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Condensation, buildup on the antenna
  - Foam generation
- Properties, sensor:
  - Measurement speed optimized by virtually no averaging
  - Sporadic false echoes are suppressed
  - False signal suppression recommended

Standpipe:

- Product speed: very fast filling and emptying
- Vessel:

  - Vent hole
  - Joins like flanges, weld joints
  - Shifting of the running time in the tube
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Condensation
  - Buildup
- Properties, sensor:
  - Measurement speed optimized through little averaging
  - Entering the tube inside diameter takes the running time shift into consideration
  - Echo detection sensitivity reduced

Bypass:

- Product speed:
  - Fast up to slow filling with short up to long bypass tube possible
  - Often the level is hold via a control facility
- Vessel:
  - Lateral outlets and inlets
  - Joins like flanges, weld joints
  - Shifting of the running time in the tube
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Condensation
  - Buildup
  - Separation of oil and water possible
  - Overfilling into the antenna possible
- Properties, sensor:
  - Measurement speed optimized through little averaging
  - Entering the tube inside diameter takes the running time shift into consideration
  - Echo detection sensitivity reduced
  - False signal suppression recommended

Plastic tank:

- Vessel:
  - Measurement fix mounted or integrated
  - Measurement depending on the application through the vessel top
  - With empty vessel, the measurement can be carried out through the bottom
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Condensation on the plastic ceiling
  - In outside facilities water and snow on the vessel top possible
- Properties, sensor:
  - False signals outside the vessel are not taken into consideration
  - False signal suppression recommended

Transportable plastic tank:

- Vessel:
  - Material and thickness different
  - Measurement through the vessel top
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Measured value jump with vessel change
- Properties, sensor:

- Quick adaptation to changing reflection conditions through vessel change
- False signal suppression required

Open water (gauge measurement):

- Gauge rate of change: slow gauge change
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Distance sensor to water surface to big
  - Extreme damping of output signal due to wave generation
  - Ice and condensation on the antenna possible
  - Spiders and insect nestle in the antennas
  - Floating material and animals sporadically on the water surface
- Properties, sensor:
  - Stable and reliable measured values through high averaging
  - Insensitive in the close range

Open flume (flow measurement):

- Gauge rate of change: slow gauge change
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Ice and condensation on the antenna possible
  - Spiders and insect nestle in the antennas
  - Smooth water surface
  - Exact measurement result required
  - Distance to the water surface normally relatively high
- Properties, sensor:
  - Stable and reliable measured values through high averaging
  - Insensitive in the close range

Rain water overfall (weir):

- Gauge rate of change: slow gauge change
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Ice and condensation on the antenna possible
  - Spiders and insect nestle in the antennas
  - Turbulent water surface
  - Sensor flooding possible
- Properties, sensor:
  - Stable and reliable measured values through high averaging
  - Insensitive in the close range

Demonstration:

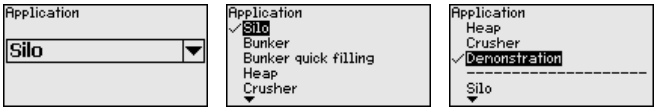
- Adjustment for all applications which are not typically level measurement
  - Instrument demonstration
  - Object recognition/monitoring (additional settings required)
- Properties, sensor:
  - Sensor accepts all measured value changes within the measuring range immediately
  - High sensitivity against interferences, because virtually no averaging

Caution:
If liquids with different dielectric constants separate in the vessel, for example through condensation, the radar sensor can detect under

certain circumstances only the medium with the higher dielectric constant. Keep in mind that layer interfaces can cause faulty measurements.

If you want to measure the total height of both liquids reliably, please contact our service department or use an instrument specially designed for interface measurement.

The following options are available when "*Bulk solid*" is selected:



The following features form the basis of the applications:

Silo (slender and high):
- Vessel of metal: weld joints
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Filling aperture too close to the sensor
  - System noise in completely empty silo increased
- Properties, sensor:
  - Stable measured values through higher averaging
  - False signal suppression during setup recommended, required for automatic false signal suppression
  - Automatic false signal suppression with partly filled vessel

Bunker (large-volume):
- Vessel of concrete or metal:
  - Structured vessel walls
  - Installations present
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Large distance to the medium
  - Large angles of repose
- Properties, sensor:
  - Mean averaging
  - High measured value jumps are accepted

Bunker with fast filling:
- Vessel of concrete or metal, also multiple chamber silo:
  - Structured vessel walls
  - Installations present
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Measured value jumps, e.g. through truck loading
  - Large distance to the medium
  - Large angles of repose
- Properties, sensor:
  - Lower averaging
  - Very high measured value jumps are accepted

Heap:
- Sensor mounting on movable conveyor belts
- Detection of the heap profile
- Height detection during filling
- Process/measurement conditions:

- Measured value jumps, e.g. by the profile of the heap or traverses
- Large angles of repose
- Measurement near the filling stream

- Properties, sensor:
  - Mean averaging
  - High measured value jumps are accepted

Crusher:

- Vessel: installations, wear and protective facilities available
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Measured value jumps, e.g. through truck loading
  - Fast reaction time
  - Large distance to the medium
- Properties, sensor:
  - Little averaging
  - Max. reaction speed, very high measured value jumps are accepted

Demonstration:

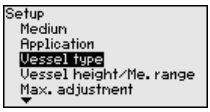
- Adjustment for all applications which are not typically level measurement
  - Instrument demonstration
  - Object recognition/monitoring (additional settings required)
- Properties, sensor:
  - Sensor accepts all measured value changes within the measuring range immediately
  - High sensitivity against interferences, because virtually no averaging

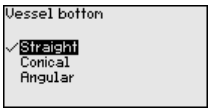
Through this selection, the sensor is adapted optimally to the application or the location and measurement reliability under the various basic conditions is increased considerably.

Enter the requested parameters via the appropriate keys, save your settings with ***[OK]*** and jump to the next menu item with the ***[ESC]*** and the ***[->]*** key.

Setup - Vessel form

Also the vessel form can influence the measurement apart from the medium and the application. To adapt the sensor to these measurement conditions, this menu item offers you different options for vessel bottom and ceiling in case of certain applications.



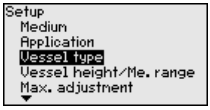


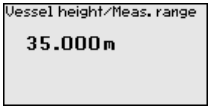
Enter the requested parameters via the appropriate keys, save your settings with ***[OK]*** and jump to the next menu item with the ***[ESC]*** and the ***[->]*** key.

Setup - Vessel height, measuring range

With this selection, the operating range of the sensor is adapted to the vessel height and the reliability with different frame conditions is increased considerably.

The min. adjustment must be carried out independently of this.





Enter the requested parameters via the appropriate keys, save your settings with ***[OK]*** and jump to the next menu item with the ***[ESC]*** and the ***[->]*** key.

Setup - Adjustment

Since the radar sensor is a distance measuring instrument, the distance from the sensor to the product surface is measured. For indication of the real level, an allocation of the measured distance to the percentage height must be carried out.

To perform the adjustment, enter the distance with full and empty vessel, see the following example:

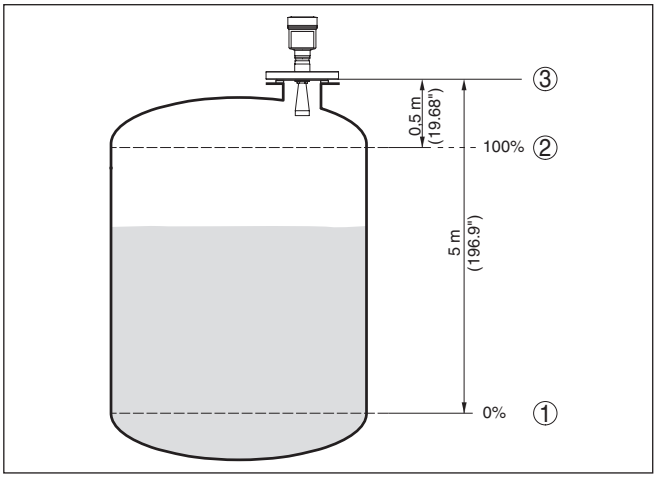


Fig. 28: Parameter adjustment example min./max. adjustment

1 Min. level = max. meas. distance
2 Max. level = min. meas. distance
3 Reference plane

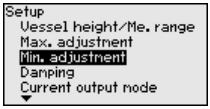
If these values are not known, an adjustment with the distances of for example 10 % and 90 % is possible. Starting point for these distance specifications is always the seal surface of the thread or flange. You can find specifications of the reference plane in chapter "*Technical data*". By means of these settings, the real level will be calculated.

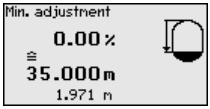
The real product level during this adjustment is not important, because the min./max. adjustment is always carried out without changing the product level. These settings can be made ahead of time without the instrument having to be installed.

Setup - Min. adjustment

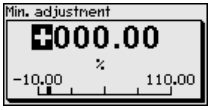
Proceed as follows:

1. Select the menu item "*Setup*" with ***[->]*** and confirm with ***[OK]***. Now select with ***[->]*** the menu item "*Min. adjustment*" and confirm with ***[OK]***.

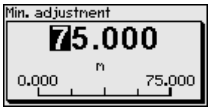




2. Edit the percentage value with ***[OK]*** and set the cursor to the requested position with ***[->]***.



3. Set the requested percentage value with ***[+]*** and save with ***[OK]***. The cursor jumps now to the distance value.

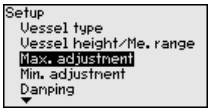


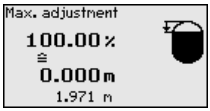
4. Enter the suitable distance value in m for the empty vessel (e.g. distance from the sensor to the vessel bottom) corresponding to the percentage value.
5. Save settings with ***[OK]*** and move with ***[ESC]*** and ***[->]*** to the max. adjustment.

Setup - Max. adjustment

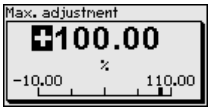
Proceed as follows:

1. Select with ***[->]*** the menu item "Max. adjustment" and confirm with ***[OK]***.

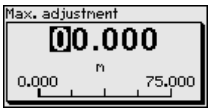




2. Prepare the percentage value for editing with ***[OK]*** and set the cursor to the requested position with ***[->]***.



3. Set the requested percentage value with ***[+]*** and save with ***[OK]***. The cursor jumps now to the distance value.

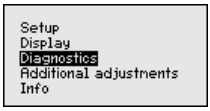


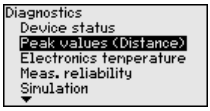
4. Enter the appropriate distance value in m (corresponding to the percentage value) for the full vessel. Keep in mind that the max. level must lie below the min. distance to the antenna edge.

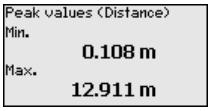
5. Save settings with ***[OK]***

Diagnosis - Peak value

The respective min. and max. measured value is saved in the sensor. The values are displayed in the menu item "*Peak values*".

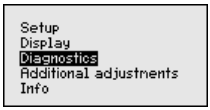


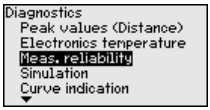


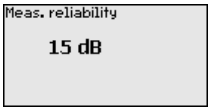


Diagnosis - Measurement reliability

When non-contact level sensors are used, the measurement can be influenced by the respective process conditions. In this menu item, the measurement reliability of the level echo is displayed as dB value. The measurement reliability equals signal strength minus noise. The higher the value, the more reliable the measurement. With a functioning measurement, the values are > 10 dB.

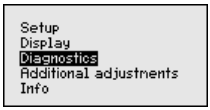


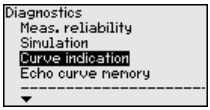


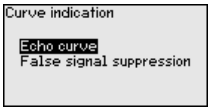


Diagnoses - Curve indication

The "*Echo curve*" shows the signal strength of the echoes over the measuring range in dB. The signal strength enables an evaluation of the quality of the measurement.

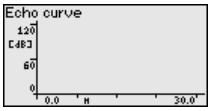


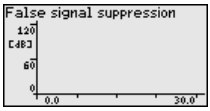




The "*False signal suppression*" displays the saved false echoes (see menu "*Additional settings*") of the empty vessel with signal strength in "dB" over the measuring range.

A comparison of echo curve and false signal suppression allows a more detailed statement of the reliability.





The selected curve is continuously updated. A submenu with zoom functions is opened with the ***[OK]*** key:

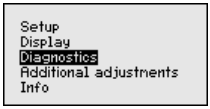
- "X-Zoom": Zoom function for the meas. distance
- "Y-Zoom": 1, 2, 5 and 10x signal magnification in "*dB*"
- "Unzoom": Reset the presentation to the nominal measuring range without magnification

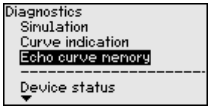
Diagnostics - Echo curve memory

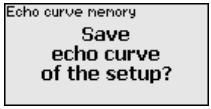
With the function "*Echo curve memory*" the echo curve can be saved at the time of setup. This is generally recommended; for using the Asset Management functions it is absolutely necessary. If possible, the curve should be saved with a low level in the vessel.

With the adjustment software PACTware and the PC, the high resolution echo curve can be displayed and used to recognize signal

changes over the operating time. In addition, the echo curve of the setup can be also displayed in the echo curve window and compared with the actual echo curve.







Additional adjustments - False signal suppression

The following circumstances cause interfering reflections and can influence the measurement:

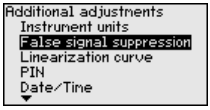
- High sockets
- Vessel installations such as struts
- Agitators
- Buildup or welded joints on vessel walls

Note:
A false signal suppression detects, marks and saves these false signals so that they are no longer taken into account in the level measurement.

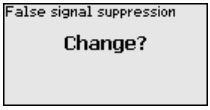
This should be done with a low level so that all potential interfering reflections can be detected.

Proceed as follows:

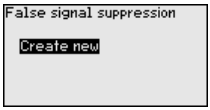
1. Select with ***[->]*** the menu item "*False signal suppression*" and confirm with ***[OK]***.



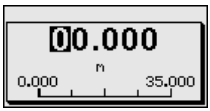
2. Confirm again with ***[OK]***.



3. Confirm again with ***[OK]***.



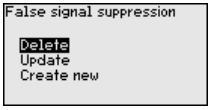
4. Confirm again with ***[OK]*** and enter the actual distance from the sensor to the product surface.



5. All interfering signals in this section are detected by the sensor and stored after confirming with ***[OK]***.

Note:
Check the distance to the product surface, because if an incorrect (too large) value is entered, the existing level will be saved as a false signal. The level would then no longer be detectable in this area.

If a false signal suppression has already been saved in the sensor, the following menu window appears when selecting "*False signal suppression*":



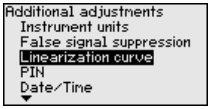
Delete: An already created false signal suppression will be completely deleted. This is useful if the saved false signal suppression no longer matches the metrological conditions in the vessel.

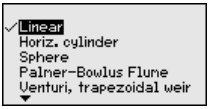
Extend: is used to extend an already created false signal suppression. This is useful if a false signal suppression was carried out with a too high level and not all false signals could be detected. When selecting "*Extend*", the distance to the product surface of the created false signal suppression is displayed. This value can now be changed and the false signal suppression can be extended to this range.

Additional adjustments - Linearization curve

A linearisation is necessary for all vessels in which the vessel volume does not increase linearly with the level - e.g. a horizontal cylindrical or spherical tank - and the indication or output of the volume is required. Corresponding linearisation curves are preprogrammed for these vessels. They represent the correlation between the level percentage and vessel volume.

By activating the appropriate curve, the volume percentage of the vessel is displayed correctly. If the volume should not be displayed in percent but e.g. in l or kg, a scaling can be also set in the menu item "*Display*".





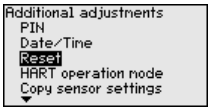
Enter the requested parameters via the appropriate keys, save your settings and jump to the next menu item with the ***[ESC]*** and ***[->]*** key.

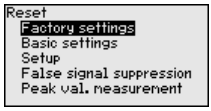
Caution:
Note the following if instruments with appropriate approval are used as part of an overfill protection system according to WHG:

If a linearisation curve is selected, the measuring signal is no longer necessarily linear to the filling height. This must be considered by the user especially when adjusting the switching point on the limit signal transmitter.

Additional adjustments - Reset

When a reset is carried out, all settings (with only a few exceptions) are reset. The exceptions are: PIN, language, lighting, SIL and HART mode.





The following reset functions are available:

Delivery status: Restoring the parameter settings at the time of shipment from the factory incl. the order-specific settings. A created false signal suppression, user-programmable linearization curve as well as the measured value memory will be deleted.

Basic settings: Resetting of the parameter settings, incl. special parameters, to the default values of the respective instrument. Any stored false signal suppression or user programmable linearisation curve, as well as the measured value memory, is deleted.

Setup: Resetting of the parameter settings to the default values of the respective instrument in the menu item Setup. User-generated false signal suppression, user-programmed linearisation curve, measured value memory as well as event memory remain untouched. The linearisation is set to linear.

False signal suppression: Deleting a previously created false signal suppression. The false signal suppression created in the factory remains active.

Peak values distance: Resetting the measured min. and max. distances to the actual measured value.

The following table shows the default values of the instrument. Depending on the instrument version, not all menu items are available or some may be differently assigned:

Menu	Menu item	Default value
Setup	Measurement loop name	Sensor
	Medium	Dependent on the sensor: Liquid/Water Bulk solids/Crushed stones, gravel
	Application	Demonstration
	Vessel form	Vessel bottom, dished boiler end Vessel top, dished boiler end
	Vessel height/ Measuring range	Recommended measuring range, see "*Technical data*" in the supplement
	Min. adjustment	Recommended measuring range, see "*Technical data*" in the supplement
	Max. adjustment	0,000 m(d)
	Damping	0.0 s
	Current output mode	4 … 20 mA, < 3.6 mA
	Current output Min./Max.	Min. current 3.8 mA, max. current 20.5 mA
	Lock adjustment	Released

Menu	Menu item	Default value
Display	Language	Like order
	Displayed value	Distance
	Display unit	m
	Scaling size	Volume l
	Scaling	0.00 lin %, 0 l 100.00 lin %, 100 l
	Backlight	Switched off
Additional adjustments	Distance unit	m
	Temperature unit	°C
	Probe length	Length of the standpipe Ex factory
	Linearisation curve	Linear
	HART mode	Multidrop Address 1

6.4 Saving the parameter adjustment data

We recommended noting the adjusted data, e.g. in this operating instructions manual, and archiving them afterwards. They are thus available for multiple use or service purposes.

If the instrument is equipped with a display and adjustment module, the data in the sensor can be saved in the display and adjustment module. The procedure is described in the operating instructions manual "*Display and adjustment module*" in the menu item "*Copy sensor data*". The data remain there permanently even if the sensor power supply fails.

The following data or settings for adjustment of the display and adjustment module are saved:

- All data of the menu "*Setup*" and "*Display*"
- In the menu "*Additional adjustments*" the items "*Sensor-specific units, temperature unit and linearization*"
- The values of the user programmable linearization curve

The function can also be used to transfer settings from one instrument to another instrument of the same type. If it is necessary to exchange a sensor, the display and adjustment module is inserted into the replacement instrument and the data are likewise written into the sensor via the menu item "*Copy sensor data*".

7 Setup with PACTware

7.1 Connect the PC

Via the interface adapter directly on the sensor

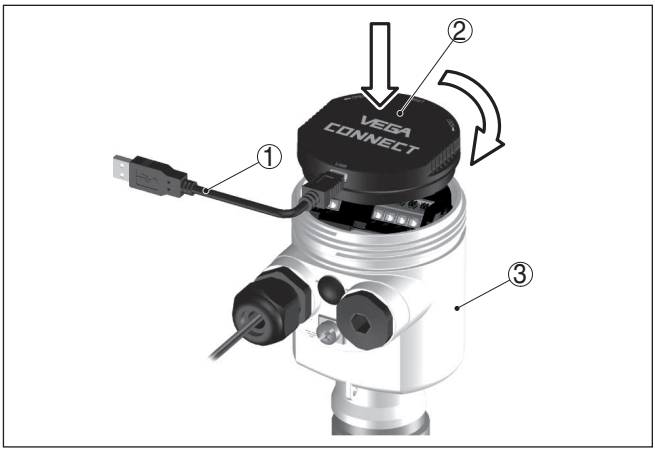


Fig. 29: Connection of the PC directly to the sensor via the interface adapter

1 USB cable to the PC
2 Interface adapter VEGACONNECT
3 Sensor

7.2 Parameter adjustment

Prerequisites

For parameter adjustment of the instrument via a Windows PC, the configuration software PACTware and a suitable instrument driver (DTM) according to FDT standard are required. The latest PACTware version as well as all available DTMs are compiled in a DTM Collection. The DTMs can also be integrated into other frame applications according to FDT standard.

Note:
To ensure that all instrument functions are supported, you should always use the latest DTM Collection. Furthermore, not all described functions are included in older firmware versions. You can download the latest instrument software from our homepage. A description of the update procedure is also available in the Internet.

Further setup steps are described in the operating instructions manual "*DTM Collection/PACTware*" attached to each DTM Collection and which can also be downloaded from the Internet. Detailed descriptions are available in the online help of PACTware and the DTMs.

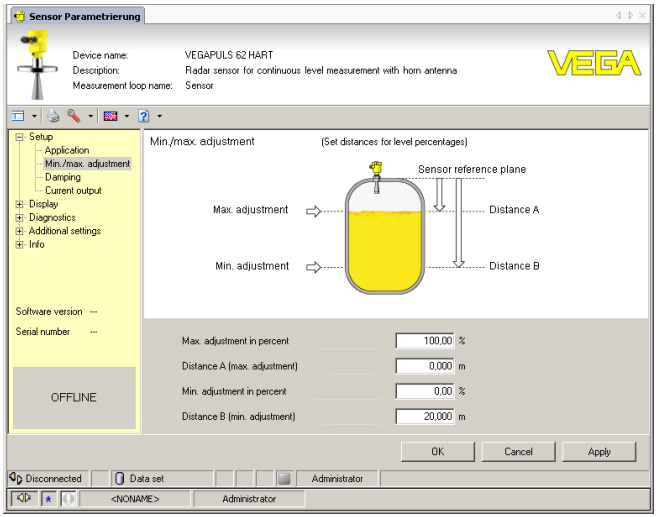


Fig. 30: Example of a DTM view

Standard/Full version

All device DTMs are available as a free-of-charge standard version and as a full version that must be purchased. In the standard version, all functions for complete setup are already included. An assistant for simple project configuration simplifies the adjustment considerably. Saving/printing the project as well as import/export functions are also part of the standard version.

In the full version there is also an extended print function for complete project documentation as well as a save function for measured value and echo curves. In addition, there is a tank calculation program as well as a multiviewer for display and analysis of the saved measured value and echo curves.

The standard version is available as a download under www.vega.com/downloads and "*Software*". The full version is available on CD from the agency serving you.

7.3 Saving the parameter adjustment data

We recommend documenting or saving the parameter adjustment data via PACTware. That way the data are available for multiple use or service purposes.

8 Set up with other systems

8.1 DD adjustment programs

Device descriptions as Enhanced Device Description (EDD) are available for DD adjustment programs such as, for example, AMS™ and PDM.

The files can be downloaded at www.vega.com/downloads under "*Software*".

8.2 Field Communicator 375, 475

Device descriptions for the instrument are available as EDD for parameter adjustment with the Field Communicator 375 or 475.

For the integration of the EDD in the Field Communicator 375 or 475, the software "Easy Upgrade Utility" is required which is available from the manufacturer. This software is updated via the Internet and new EDDs are automatically taken over into the device catalogue of this software after they are released by the manufacturer. They can then be transferred to a Field Communicator.

9 Diagnosis, asset management and service

9.1 Maintenance

If the device is used correctly, no maintenance is required in normal operation.

9.2 Measured value and event memory

The instrument has several memories which are available for diagnosis purposes. The data remain even with voltage interruption.

Measured value memory

Up to 100,000 measured values can be stored in the sensor in a ring memory. Each entry contains date/time as well as the respective measured value. Storable values are for example:

- Distance
- Filling height
- Percentage value
- Lin. percent
- Scaled
- Current value
- Meas. reliability
- Electronics temperature

When the instrument is shipped, the measured value memory is active and stores distance, measurement reliability and electronics temperature every 3 minutes.

The requested values and recording conditions are set via a PC with PACTware/DTM or the control system with EDD. Data are thus read out and also reset.

Event memory

Up to 500 events are automatically stored with a time stamp in the sensor (non-deletable). Each entry contains date/time, event type, event description and value. Event types are for example:

- Modification of a parameter
- Switch-on and switch-off times
- Status messages (according to NE 107)
- Error messages (according to NE 107)

The data are read out via a PC with PACTware/DTM or the control system with EDD.

Echo curve memory

The echo curves are stored with date and time and the corresponding echo data. The memory is divided into two sections:

Echo curve of the setup: This is used as reference echo curve for the measurement conditions during setup. Changes in the measurement conditions during operation or buildup on the sensor can thus be recognized. The echo curve of the setup is stored via:

- PC with PACTware/DTM
- Control system with EDD
- Display and adjustment module

Further echo curves: Up to 10 echo curves can be stored in a ring buffer in this memory section. Further echo curves are stored via:

- PC with PACTware/DTM
- Control system with EDD

9.3 Asset Management function

The instrument features self-monitoring and diagnostics according to NE 107 and VDI/VDE 2650. In addition to the status messages in the following tables there are more detailed error messages available under the menu item "*Diagnostics*" via the display and adjustment module, PACTware/DTM and EDD.

Status messages

The status messages are divided into the following categories:

- Failure
- Function check
- Out of specification
- Maintenance requirement

and explained by pictographs:

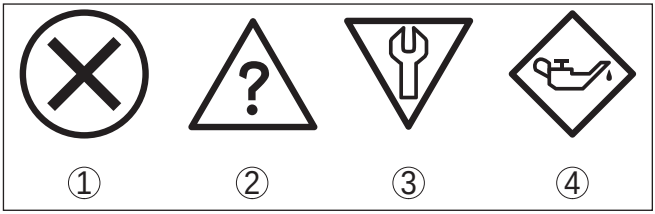


Fig. 31: Pictographs of the status messages

1 Failure - red
2 Out of specification - yellow
3 Function check - orange
4 Maintenance - blue

Failure: Due to a malfunction in the instrument, a failure message is outputted.

This status message is always active. It cannot be deactivated by the user.

Function check: The instrument is in operation, the measured value is temporarily invalid (for example during simulation).

This status message is inactive by default. It can be activated by the user via PACTware/DTM or EDD.

Out of specification: The measured value is unstable because the instrument specification is exceeded (e.g. electronics temperature).

This status message is inactive by default. It can be activated by the user via PACTware/DTM or EDD.

Maintenance: Due to external influences, the instrument function is limited. The measurement is affected, but the measured value is still valid. Plan in maintenance for the instrument because a failure is expected in the near future (e.g. due to buildup).

This status message is inactive by default. It can be activated by the user via PACTware/DTM or EDD.

Failure

The following table shows the error codes in the status message "*Failure*" and gives information on the reason and rectification. Keep in mind that some information is only valid with four-wire instruments.

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification
F013 no measured value available	– Sensor does not detect an echo during operation – Antenna system dirty or defective	– Check or correct installation and/or parameter adjustment – Clean or exchange process component or antenna
F017 Adjustment span too small	– Adjustment not within specification	– Change adjustment according to the limit values (difference between min. and max. ≥ 10 mm)
F025 Error in the linearization table	– Index markers are not continuously rising, for example illogical value pairs	– Check linearization table – Delete table/Create new
F036 No operable software	– Failed or interrupted software update	– Repeat software update – Check electronics version – Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair
F040 Error in the electronics	– Hardware defect	– Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair
F080 General software error	– General software error	– Disconnect operating voltage briefly
F105 Determine measured value	– The instrument is still in the start phase, the measured value could not yet be determined	– Wait for the end of the switch-on phase – Duration depending on the version and parameter adjustment up to approximately 3 min.
F113 Communication error	– EMC interference – Transmission error with the external communication with 4-wire power supply unit	– Remove EMC influences – Exchange 4-wire power supply unit or electronics
F125 Impermissible electronics temperature	– Temperature of the electronics in the non-specified range	– Check ambient temperature – Isolate electronics – Use instrument with higher temperature range
F260 Error in the calibration	– Error in the calibration carried out in the factory – Error in the EEPROM	– Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification
F261 Error in the instrument settings	– Error during setup – False signal suppression faulty – Error when carrying out a reset	– Repeat setup – Carry out a reset
F264 Installation/ Setup error	– Adjustment not within the vessel height/measuring range – Max. measuring range of the instrument not sufficient	– Check or correct installation and/or parameter adjustment – Use an instrument with bigger measuring range
F265 Measurement function disturbed	– Sensor no longer carries out a measurement – Operating voltage too low	– Check operating voltage – Carry out a reset – Disconnect operating voltage briefly

Function check

The following table shows the error codes and text messages in the status message "*Function check*" and provides information on causes as well as corrective measures.

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification
C700 Simulation active	– A simulation is active	– Finish simulation – Wait for the automatic end after 60 mins.

Out of specification

The following table shows the error codes and text messages in the status message "*Out of specification*" and provides information on causes as well as corrective measures.

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification
S600 Impermissible electronics temperature	– Temperature of the electronics in the non-specified range	– Check ambient temperature – Isolate electronics – Use instrument with higher temperature range
S601 Overfilling	– Danger of vessel overfilling	– Make sure that there is no further filling – Check level in the vessel
S603 Impermissible operating voltage	– Operating voltage below specified range	– Check electrical connection – if necessary, increase operating voltage

Maintenance

The following table shows the error codes and text messages in the status message "*Maintenance*" and provides information on causes as well as corrective measures.

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification
M500 Error with the reset delivery status	– With the reset to delivery status, the data could not be restored	– Repeat reset – Load XML file with sensor data into the sensor
M501 Error in the non-active linearization table	– Hardware error EEPROM	– Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair
M502 Error in the diagnosis memory	– Hardware error EEPROM	– Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair
M503 Meas. reliability too low	– The echo/noise ratio is too small for reliable measurement	– Check installation and process conditions – Clean the antenna – Change polarisation direction – Use instrument with higher sensitivity
M504 Error on an device interface	– Hardware defect	– Check connections – Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair
M505 No echo available	– Level echo can no longer be detected	– Clean the antenna – Use a more suitable antenna/sensor – Remove possible false echoes – Optimize sensor position and orientation

9.4 Rectify faults

Reaction when malfunctions occur

The operator of the system is responsible for taking suitable measures to rectify faults.

Procedure for fault rectification

The first measures are:

- Evaluation of fault messages, for example via the display and adjustment module
- Checking the output signal
- Treatment of measurement errors

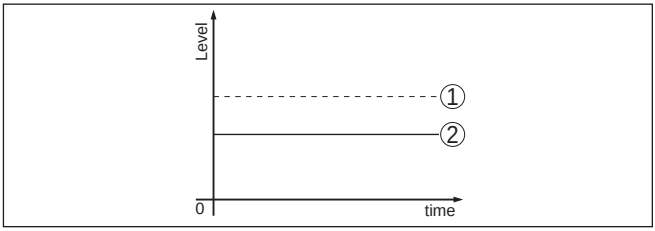
Further comprehensive diagnostics options are available with a PC with PACTware and the suitable DTM. In many cases, the reasons can be determined in this way and faults rectified.

Treatment of measurement errors with liquids

The below tables show typical examples of application-related measurement errors with liquids. The measurement errors are differentiated according to the following:

- Constant level
- Filling
- Emptying

The images in column "*Error pattern*" show the real level with a broken line and the level displayed by the sensor as a continuous line.

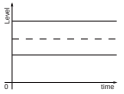
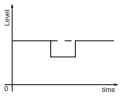
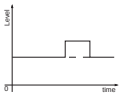


1 Real level
2 Level displayed by the sensor

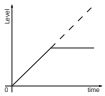
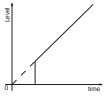
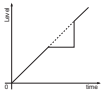
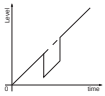
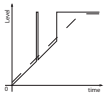
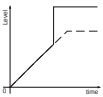
Notes:

- Wherever the sensor displays a constant value, the reason could also be the fault setting of the current output to "*Hold value*"
- If the level indication is too low, the reason could be a line resistance that is too high

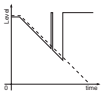
Measurement error with constant level

Fault description	Error pattern	Cause	Rectification
1. Measured value shows a too low or too high level		– Min./max. adjustment not correct	– Adapt min./max. adjustment
		– Incorrect linearization curve	– Adapt linearization curve
		– Installation in a bypass tube or standpipe, hence running time error (small measurement error close to 100 %/large error close to 0 %)	– Check parameter "Application" with respect to vessel form, adapt if necessary (bypass, standpipe, diameter)
2. Measured value jumps towards 0 %		– Multiple echo (vessel top, product surface) with amplitude higher than the level echo	– Check parameter "Application", especially vessel top, type of medium, dished bottom, high dielectric constant, and adapt if necessary
3. Measured value jumps towards 100 %		– Due to the process, the amplitude of the level echo sinks – A false signal suppression was not carried out	– Carry out a false signal suppression
		– Amplitude or position of a false signal has changed (e.g. condensation, buildup); false signal suppression no longer matches actual conditions	– Determine the reason for the changed false signals, carry out false signal suppression, e.g. with condensation

Measurement error during filling

Fault description	Error pattern	Cause	Rectification
4. Measured value remains unchanged during filling		– False signals in the close range too big or level echo too small – Strong foam or spout generation – Max. adjustment not correct	– Eliminate false signals in the close range – Check measurement situation: Antenna must protrude out of the socket, installations – Remove contamination on the antenna – In case of interferences due to installations in the close range: Change polarisation direction – Create a new false signal suppression – Adapt max. adjustment
5. Measured value remains in the bottom section during filling		– Echo from the tank bottom larger than the level echo, for example, with products with $\varepsilon_r < 2.5$ oil-based, solvents	– Check parameters Medium, Vessel height and Floor form, adapt if necessary
6. Measured value remains momentarily unchanged during filling and then jumps to the correct level		– Turbulence on the product surface, quick filling	– Check parameters, change if necessary, e.g. in dosing vessel, reactor
7. Measured value jumps towards 0 % during filling		– Amplitude of a multiple echo (vessel top - product surface) is larger than the level echo	– Check parameter "Application", especially vessel top, type of medium, dished bottom, high dielectric constant, and adapt if necessary
		– The level echo cannot be distinguished from the false signal at a false signal position (jumps to multiple echo)	– In case of interferences due to installations in the close range: Change polarisation direction – Chose a more suitable installation position
8. Measured value jumps towards 100 % during filling		– Due to strong turbulence and foam generation during filling, the amplitude of the level echo sinks. Measured value jumps to the false signal	– Carry out a false signal suppression
9. Measured value jumps sporadically to 100 % during filling		– Varying condensation or contamination on the antenna	– Carry out a false signal suppression or increase false signal suppression with condensation/contamination in the close range by editing
10. Measured value jumps to ≥ 100 % or 0 m distance		– Level echo is no longer detected in the close range due to foam generation or false signals in the close range. The sensor goes into overfill protection mode. The max. level (0 m distance) as well as the status message "Overfill protection" are outputted.	– Check measuring site: Antenna must protrude out of the socket – Remove contamination on the antenna – Use a sensor with a more suitable antenna

Measurement error during emptying

Fault description	Error pattern	Cause	Rectification
11. Measured value remains unchanged in the close range during emptying		– False signal larger than the level echo – Level echo too small	– Eliminate false signal in the close range. Check: Antenna must protrude from the socket – Remove contamination on the antenna – In case of interferences due to installations in the close range: Change polarisation direction – After removing the false signals, the false signal suppression must be deleted. Carry out a new false signal suppression
12. Measured value jumps towards 0 % during emptying		– Echo from the tank bottom larger than the level echo, for example, with products with $\varepsilon_r < 2.5$ oil-based, solvents	– Check parameters Type of medium, Vessel height and Floor form, adapt if necessary
13. Measured value jumps sporadically towards 100 % during emptying		– Varying condensation or contamination on the antenna	– Carry out false signal suppression or increase false signal suppression in the close range by editing – With bulk solids, use radar sensor with purging air connection

Reaction after fault rectification

Depending on the reason for the fault and the measures taken, the steps described in chapter "*Setup*" must be carried out again or must be checked for plausibility and completeness.

24 hour service hotline

Should these measures not be successful, please call in urgent cases the VEGA service hotline under the phone no. **+49 1805 858550**.

The hotline is also available outside normal working hours, seven days a week around the clock.

Since we offer this service worldwide, the support is provided in English. The service itself is free of charge, the only costs involved are the normal call charges.

9.5 Exchanging the electronics module

If the electronics module is defective, it can be replaced by the user.

In Ex applications, only instruments and electronics modules with appropriate Ex approval may be used.

If there is no electronics module available on site, the electronics module can be ordered through the agency serving you. The electronics modules are adapted to the respective sensor and differ in signal output or voltage supply.

The new electronics module must be loaded with the default settings of the sensor. These are the options:

- In the factory
- Or on site by the user

In both cases, the serial number of the sensor is needed. The serial numbers are stated on the type label of the instrument, on the inside of the housing as well as on the delivery note.

When loading on site, first of all the order data must be downloaded from the Internet (see operating instructions manual "*Electronics module*").

Caution:
All user-specific settings must be entered again. Hence, you have to carry out a new setup after the electronics exchange.

If you have stored the data of the parameter adjustment during the first setup of the sensor, you can transfer these to the replacement electronics module. A new setup is no more necessary.

9.6 Software update

The following components are required to update the instrument software:

- Instrument
- Voltage supply
- Interface adapter VEGACONNECT
- PC with PACTware
- Current instrument software as file

You can find the current instrument software as well as detailed information on the procedure under "www.vega.com/downloads" and "*Software*".

Caution:
Instruments with approvals can be bound to certain software versions. Therefore make sure that the approval is still effective after a software update is carried out.

You can find detailed information at www.vega.com/downloads and "*Approvals*".

9.7 How to proceed if a repair is needed

You can find a repair form as well as detailed information on how to proceed at www.vega.com/downloads and "*Forms and certificates*".

By doing this you help us carry out the repair quickly and without having to call back for needed information.

If a repair is necessary, please proceed as follows:

- Print and fill out one form per instrument
- Clean the instrument and pack it damage-proof
- Attach the completed form and, if need be, also a safety data sheet outside on the packaging
- Please contact the agency serving you to get the address for the return shipment. You can find the agency on our home page www.vega.com.

10 Dismount

10.1 Dismounting steps

Warning:
Before dismounting, be aware of dangerous process conditions such as e.g. pressure in the vessel or pipeline, high temperatures, corrosive or toxic products etc.

Take note of chapters "*Mounting*" and "*Connecting to power supply*" and carry out the listed steps in reverse order.

10.2 Disposal

The instrument consists of materials which can be recycled by specialised recycling companies. We use recyclable materials and have designed the electronics to be easily separable.

Materials: see chapter "*Technical data*"

For disposal or recycling within the European Union proceed according to the "*Electronics recycling*" and "*Battery/Accumulator recycling*" below. Outside the European Union you should take note of the valid national regulations.

Electronics recycling
This instrument is not subject to the WEEE directive 2002/96/EG and the respective national laws. Therefore pass the instrument directly on to a specialised recycling company and do not use the municipal collecting points. These may be used only for privately used products according to the WEEE directive.

Battery/accumulator recycling

Note:
The disposal is subject to the directive 2006/66/EG on batteries and accumulators.

Batteries and accumulators contain some environmentally harmful but also some valuable raw materials that can be recycled. For that reason batteries and accumulators must not be disposed of in household waste.

All users are legally obligated to bring batteries to a suitable collection point, e.g. public collection points. You can also return the batteries and accumulators to us for correct disposal. Due to the very strict transport regulations for lithium-based batteries/accumulators, this is normally not a good idea because shipment is very expensive.

Proceed as follows to dismount the accumulator:

- Unscrew the cover of the supply room
- Loosen the plug connector
- Loosen the fixing screws
- Pull out the complete insert by means of the plastic strap

Correct disposal avoids negative effects on humans and the environment and ensures recycling of useful raw materials.

11 Supplement

11.1 Technical data

General data

316L corresponds to 1.4404 or 1.4435	
Materials, wetted parts	
– Process fitting	316L, Alloy C22, Alloy 400
– Process seal	On site (instruments with thread: Klingersil C-4400 is attached)
– Antenna	316L,Alloy C22, Tantalum, 316L electropolished, stainless steel investment casting 1.4848, Alloy 400, 316L Safecoat coated
– Antenna impedance cone	PTFE, PP, PEEK, ceramic (99.7 % Al_2O_3)
– seal, antenna system	FKM (SHS FPM 70C3 GLT), FFKM (Kalrez 6375), FFKM (Kalrez 6230 - FDA), graphite (99.9 %)
Materials, non-wetted parts	
– Plastic housing	plastic PBT (Polyester)
– Aluminium die-casting housing	Aluminium die-casting AlSi10Mg, powder-coated - basis: Polyester
– Stainless steel housing	316L
– Seal between housing and housing cover	NBR (stainless steel housing, precision casting), silicone (aluminium/plastic housing; stainless steel housing, electropolished)
– Inspection window in housing cover (optional)	Polycarbonate
– Ground terminal	316L
Ohmic contact	Between ground terminal, process fitting and antenna
Process fittings	
– Pipe thread, cylindrical (ISO 228 T1)	G1½ according to DIN 3852-A
– American pipe thread, conically	1½ NPT, 2 NPT
– Flanges	DIN from DN 25, ASME from 1"
Weights	
– Instrument (depending on housing, process fitting and antenna)	approx. 2 … 17.2 kg (4.409 … 37.92 lbs)
– Antenna extension	1.6 kg/m (1.157 lbs/ft)
Length antenna extension max.	5.85 m (19.19 ft)
Torque for NPT cable glands and Conduit tubes	
– Plastic housing	max. 10 Nm (7.376 lbf ft)
– Aluminium/Stainless steel housing	max. 50 Nm (36.88 lbf ft)

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Input variable

Measured variable	The measured quantity is the distance between process fitting of the sensor and product surface. The reference plane is the seal surface on the hexagon or the lower side of the flange.

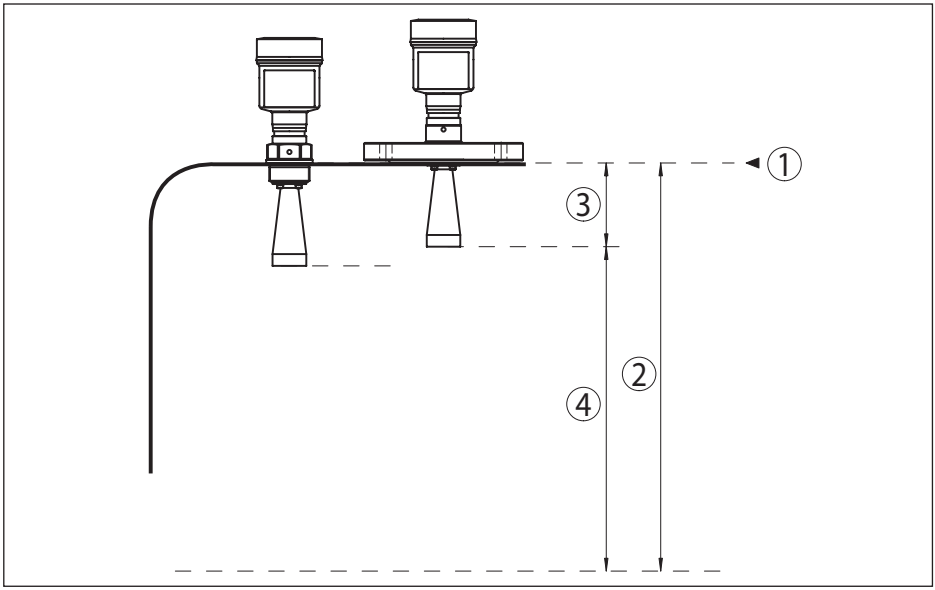


Fig. 46: Data of the input variable

1 Reference plane
2 Measured variable, max. measuring range
3 Antenna length
4 Useful measuring range

Standard electronics

Max. measuring range	35 m (114.83 ft)
Recommended measuring range	
– Antenna ø 40 mm (1.575 in)	up to 15 m (49.21 ft)
– Antenna ø 48 mm (1.89 in)	up to 20 m (65.62 ft)
– Antenna ø 75 mm (2.953 in), ø 95 mm (3.74 in), parabolic antenna	up to 35 m (114.83 ft)

Electronics with increased sensitivity

Max. measuring range	75 m (246.1 ft)
Recommended measuring range	
– Antenna ø 40 mm (1.575 in)	up to 15 m (49.21 ft)
– Antenna ø 48 mm (1.89 in)	up to 20 m (65.62 ft)
– Antenna ø 75 mm (2.953 in)	up to 40 m (131.23 ft)
– Antenna ø 95 mm (3.74 in)	up to 50 m (164 ft)

– Parabolic antenna	up to 75 m (246.1 ft)

Accuracy (according to DIN EN 60770-1)

Process reference conditions according to DIN EN 61298-1

– Temperature	+18 … +30 °C (+64 … +86 °F)
– Relative humidity	45 … 75 %
– Air pressure	860 … 1060 mbar/86 … 106 kPa (12.5 … 15.4 psig)
Installation reference conditions	
– Min. distance to internal installations	> 200 mm (7.874 in)
– Reflector	Flat plate reflector
– False reflections	Biggest false signal, 20 dB smaller than the useful signal
Deviation with liquids	See following diagrams

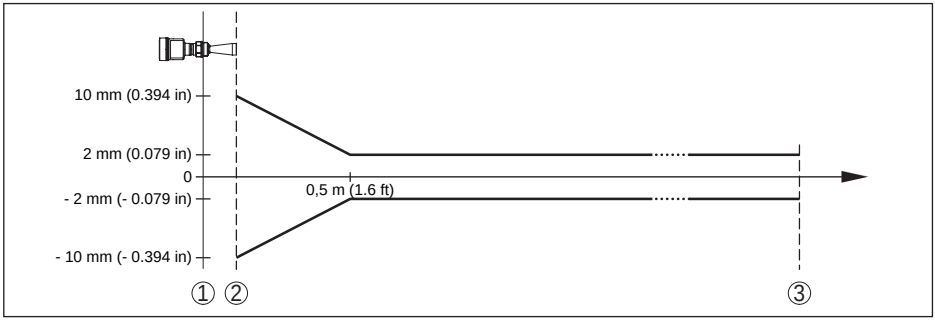


Fig. 47: Deviation under reference conditions

1 Reference plane
2 Antenna edge
3 Recommended measuring range

Repeatability	≤ ±1 mm
Deviation with bulk solids	The values depend to a great extent on the application. Binding specifications are thus not possible.

Influence of the superimposed gas and pressure to the accuracy

The propagation speed of the radar impulses in gas or vapour above the medium is reduced by high pressure. This effect depends on the superimposed gas or vapour and is especially large at low temperatures.

The following table shows the resulting deviation for some typical gases and vapours. The specified values refer to the distance. Positive values mean that the measured distance is too large, negative values that the measured distance is too small.

Gas phase	Temperature	Pressure				
		1 bar (14.5 psig)	10 bar (145 psig)	50 bar (725 psig)	100 bar (1450 psig)	200 bar (2900 psig)
Air	20 °C/68 °F	0.00 %	0.22 %	1.2 %	2.4 %	4.9 %
	200 °C/392 °F	-0.01 %	0.13 %	0.74 %	1.5 %	3.0 %
	400 °C/752 °F	-0.02 %	0.08 %	0.52 %	1.1 %	2.1 %

Gas phase	Temperature	Pressure				
		1 bar (14.5 psig)	10 bar (145 psig)	50 bar (725 psig)	100 bar (1450 psig)	200 bar (2900 psig)
Hydrogen	20 °C/68 °F	-0.01 %	0.10 %	0.61 %	1.2 %	2.5 %
	200 °C/392 °F	-0.02 %	0.05 %	0.37 %	0.76 %	1.6 %
	400 °C/752 °F	-0.02 %	0.03 %	0.25 %	0.53 %	1.1 %
Steam (saturated steam)	100 °C/212 °F	0.26 %	-	-	-	-
	180 °C/356 °F	0.17 %	2.1 %	-	-	-
	264 °C/507 °F	0.12 %	1.44 %	9.2 %	-	-
	366 °C/691 °F	0.07 %	1.01 %	5.7 %	13.2 %	76 %

Characteristics and performance data

Measuring frequency: K-band (26 GHz technology)

Measuring cycle time

- Standard electronics approx.: 450 ms
- Electronics with increased sensitivity approx.: 700 ms

Step response time[1]: ≤ 3 s

Beam angle[2]

- Horn antenna ø 40 mm (1.575 in): 20°
- Horn antenna ø 48 mm (1.89 in): 15°
- Horn antenna ø 75 mm (2.953 in): 10°
- Horn antenna ø 95 mm (3.74 in): 8°
- Parabolic antenna: 3°

Emitted HF power (depending on the parameter adjustment)[3]

- Average spectral transmission power density: -14 dBm/MHz EIRP
- Max. spectral transmission power density: +43 dBm/50 MHz EIRP
- Max. power density at a distance of 1 m: < 1 µW/cm²

Ambient conditions

Ambient, storage and transport temperature: -40 … +80 °C (-40 … +176 °F)

Process conditions

For the process conditions, please also note the specifications on the type label. The lowest value always applies.

[1] Time span after a sudden measuring distance change by max. 0.5 m in liquid applications, max 2 m with bulk solids applications, until the output signal has taken for the first time 90 % of the final value (IEC 61298-2).

[2] Outside the specified beam angle, the energy of the radar signal is reduced by 50 % (-3 dB)

[3] EIRP: Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power

Seal	Antenna impedance cone	Process temperature (measured on the process fitting)
FKM (SHS FPM 70C3 GLT)	PTFE	-40 … +130 °C (-40 … +266 °F)
	PTFE[4]	-40 … +200 °C (-40 … +392 °F)
	PEEK[5]	-40 … +200 °C (-40 … +392 °F)
FFKM (Kalrez 6375)	PTFE	-20 … +130 °C (-4 … +266 °F)
	PEEK	-20 … +250 °C (-4 … +482 °F)
FFKM (Kalrez 6230)	PTFE	-15 … +130 °C (5 … +266 °F)
	PEEK	-15 … +250 °C (5 … +482 °F)
Graphite	Ceramic	-196 … +450 °C (-321 … +842 °F)
Graphite (process fitting Alloy C22)	Ceramic	-196 … +400 °C (-321 … +752 °F)

Vessel pressure - horn antenna

- Antenna impedance cone PTFE: -1 … 40 bar (-100 … 4000 kPa/-14.5 … 580 psig)
- Antenna impedance cone PP: -1 … 3 bar (-100 … 300 kPa/-14.5 … 43.5 psig)
- Antenna impedance cone PEEK: -1 … 100 bar (-100 … 10000 kPa/-14.5 … 1450 psig)
- Antenna impedance cone ceramic: -1 … 160 bar (-100 … 16000 kPa/-14.5 … 2320 psig)

Vessel pressure - parabolic antenna: -1 … 6 bar (-100 … 6000 kPa/-14.5 … 870 psig)

Vessel pressure with swivelling holder: -1 … 1 bar (-100 … 100 kPa/-14.5 … 14.5 psig)

Vessel pressure relating to the flange nominal pressure stage: see supplementary instructions manual "*Flanges according to DIN-EN-ASME-JIS*"

Vibration resistance

- Horn antenna: 4 g at 5 … 200 Hz according to EN 60068-2-6 (vibration with resonance)
- Parabolic antenna: 1 g at 5 … 200 Hz according to EN 60068-2-6 (vibration with resonance)

Shock resistance

- Horn antenna: 100 g, 6 ms according to EN 60068-2-27 (mechanical shock)
- Parabolic antenna: 25 g, 6 ms according to EN 60068-2-27 (mechanical shock)

Data on rinsing air connection

Max. permissible pressure: 6 bar (87.02 psig)

Air volume with horn antenna, depending on pressure (recommended area)

Pressure	Without reflux valve	With reflux valve
0.5 bar (7.25 psig)	3.3 m³/h	1.2 m³/h
0.6 bar (8.70 psig)	3.5 m³/h	1.4 m³/h
0.7 bar (10.15 psig)	3.7 m³/h	1.7 m³/h

[4] Not with steam
[5] Not with steam

Pressure	Without reflux valve	With reflux valve
0.8 bar (11.60 psig)	3.9 m³/h	1.8 m³/h
0.9 bar (13.05 psig)	4.0 m³/h	2.1 m³/h
1 bar (14.5 psig)	4.2 m³/h	2.2 m³/h
1.5 bar (21.76 psig)	5.0 m³/h	3.2 m³/h
2 bar (29.0 psig)	5.5 m³/h	4.5 m³/h

Air volume with parabolic antenna, depending on pressure (recommended area)

Pressure	Without reflux valve	With reflux valve
0.5 bar (7.25 psig)	3.0 m³/h	1.2 m³/h
0.6 bar (8.70 psig)	3.2 m³/h	1.4 m³/h
0.7 bar (10.15 psig)	3.4 m³/h	1.7 m³/h
0.8 bar (11.60 psig)	3.5 m³/h	1.9 m³/h
0.9 bar (13.05 psig)	3.6 m³/h	2.0 m³/h
1 bar (14.5 psig)	3.8 m³/h	2.2 m³/h
1.5 bar (21.76 psig)	4.3 m³/h	3.5 m³/h
2 bar (29.0 psig)	4.8 m³/h	4.0 m³/h

Thread	G⅛
Closure with	
– Non-Ex	Dust protection cover of PE
– Ex	Threaded plug of 316Ti

Reflux valve - unmounted (as option with non-Ex version, included in the scope of delivery with Ex version)

– Material	316Ti
– Seal	FKM (SHS FPM 70C3 GLT), FFKM (Kalrez 6375)
– for tube diameter	6 mm
– opening pressure	0.5 bar (7.25 psig)
– Nominal pressure stage	PN 250

Display and adjustment module

Display element	Display with backlight
Measured value indication	
– Number of digits	5
– Size of digits	W x H = 7 x 13 mm
Adjustment elements	4 keys
Protection rating	
– unassembled	IP 20
– mounted in the housing without lid	IP 40
Materials	
– Housing	ABS

– Inspection window	Polyester foil

Display and adjustment elements	
Display elements	
– Green LED in the supply room	Indication of the charging process
– Yellow LED in the supply room	Indication of the charging condition
Adjustment elements	
– Rotary switch in the supply room	Selection of the mode
– Button outside on the housing	Switching on and off

Integrated clock	
Date format	Day.Month.Year
Time format	12 h/24 h
Time zone Ex factory	CET
Rate deviation max.	10.5 min/year

Measurement electronics temerature	
Resolution	0.1 °C (1.8 °F)
Accuracy	±1 °C (1.8 °F)
Permissible temperature range	-40 … +85 °C (-40 … +185 °F)

External battery charger	
Mains voltage	100 … 240 V AC
Output voltage	24 V DC
Output current (shortcircuit proof) max.	500 mA
Load current limitation	70 mA
DC plug (inside plus, outside minus)	2.1 mm

Integrated accumulator	
Type	Lithium ions
Voltage	14.8 V
Accumulator capacity	4.7 Wh
Charging period from 0 % to 100 % approx.	4 h
Operating time after 10 min. charging of 0 %	> 3 h
Operating time in mode 4 (sensor permanently on) with completely charged accumulator	> 60 h
Temperature range	
– Charge accumulator	0 … +45° C (+32 … +167 °F)
– Accumulator operation	-20 … +60° C (-4 … +140 °F)

Temperature derating accumulator capacity

– +25° C (+77 °F)	100 %
– -10° C (+14 °F)	50 %

Electrical protective measures

Protection, depending on housing version	
– Plastic housing	IP 66/IP 67 (NEMA 4X)
– Aluminium housing, stainless steel housing - investment casting, stainless steel housing - electro-polished	IP 66/IP 68 (0.2 bar), NEMA 6P[6]
Overvoltage category	III[7]
Protection class	III[8]

11.2 Dimensions

The following dimensional drawings represent only an extract of all possible versions. Detailed dimensional drawings can be downloaded at www.vega.com/downloads under "*Drawings*".

Housing

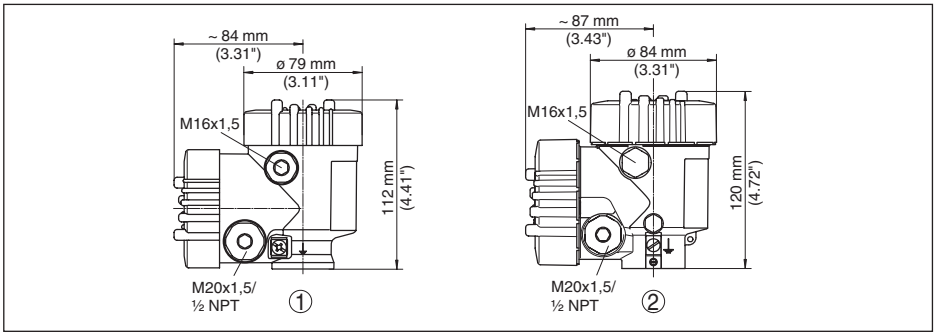
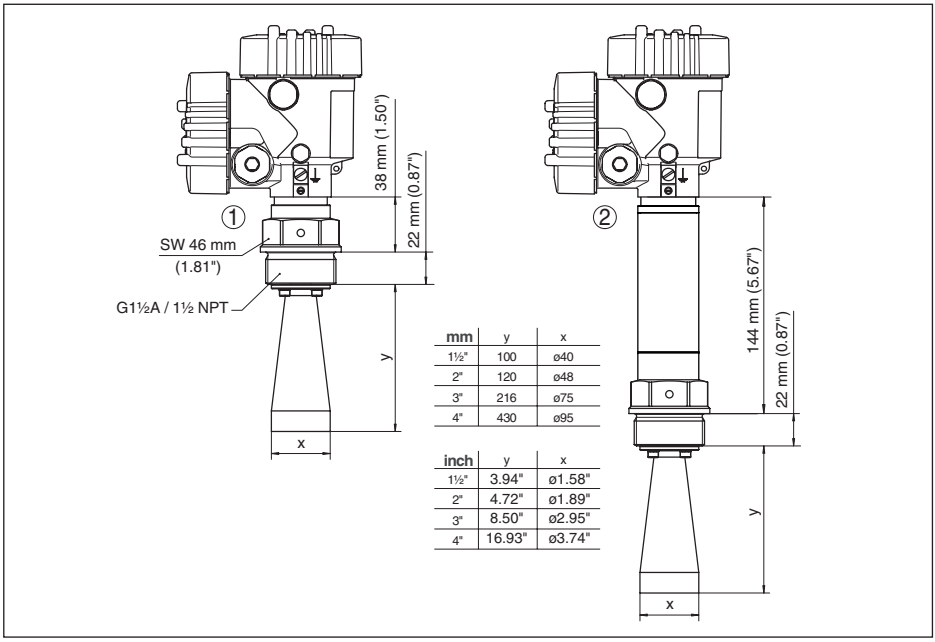


Fig. 48: Dimensions housing - with integrated display and adjustment module the housing is 9 mm/0.35 in higher

1 Plastic housing
2 Aluminium/Stainless steel housing

[6] The prerequisites for maintaining the protection rating are a suitable cable as well as correct mounting.
[7] IEC 61010-1
[8] IEC 61010-1

VEGAPULS 62, horn antenna in threaded version



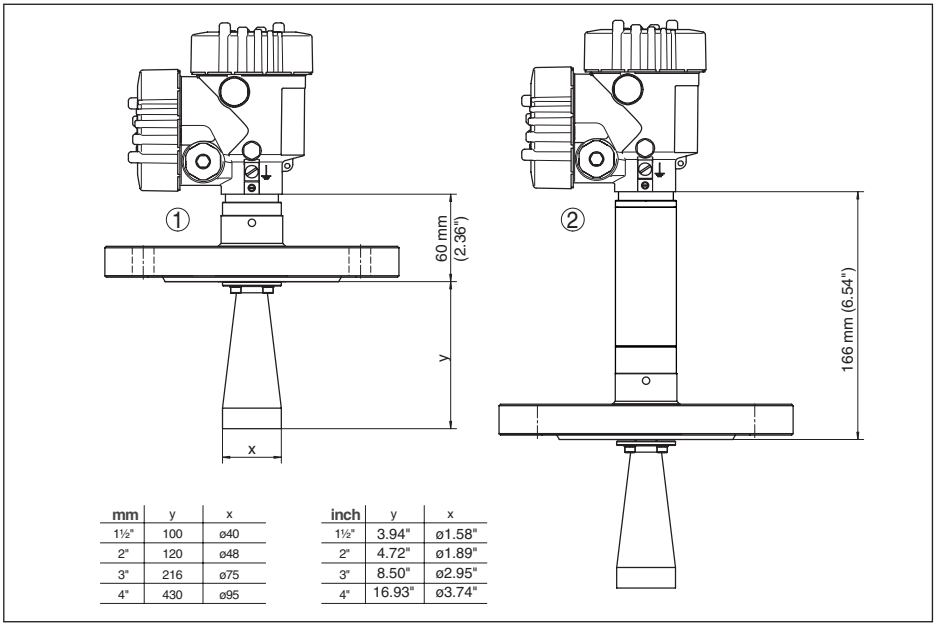
mm	y	x
1½"	100	ø40
2"	120	ø48
3"	216	ø75
4"	430	ø95

inch	y	x
1½"	3.94"	ø1.58"
2"	4.72"	ø1.89"
3"	8.50"	ø2.95"
4"	16.93"	ø3.74"

Fig. 49: VEGAPULS 62, horn antenna in threaded version

1 Standard
2 With temperature adapter up to 250 °C

VEGAPULS 62, horn antenna in flange version



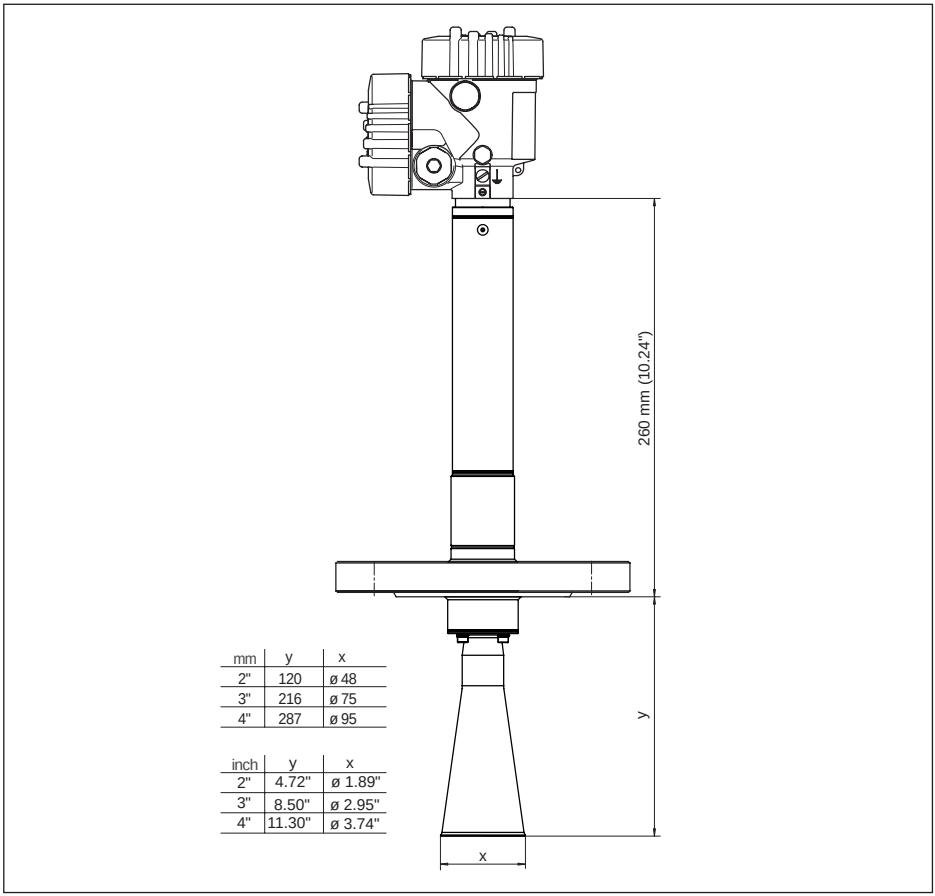
mm	y	x
1½"	100	ø40
2"	120	ø48
3"	216	ø75
4"	430	ø95

inch	y	x
1½"	3.94"	ø1.58"
2"	4.72"	ø1.89"
3"	8.50"	ø2.95"
4"	16.93"	ø3.74"

Fig. 50: VEGAPULS 62, horn antenna in flange version

1 Standard
2 With temperature adapter up to 250 °C

VEGAPULS 62, horn antenna in flange version 450 °C

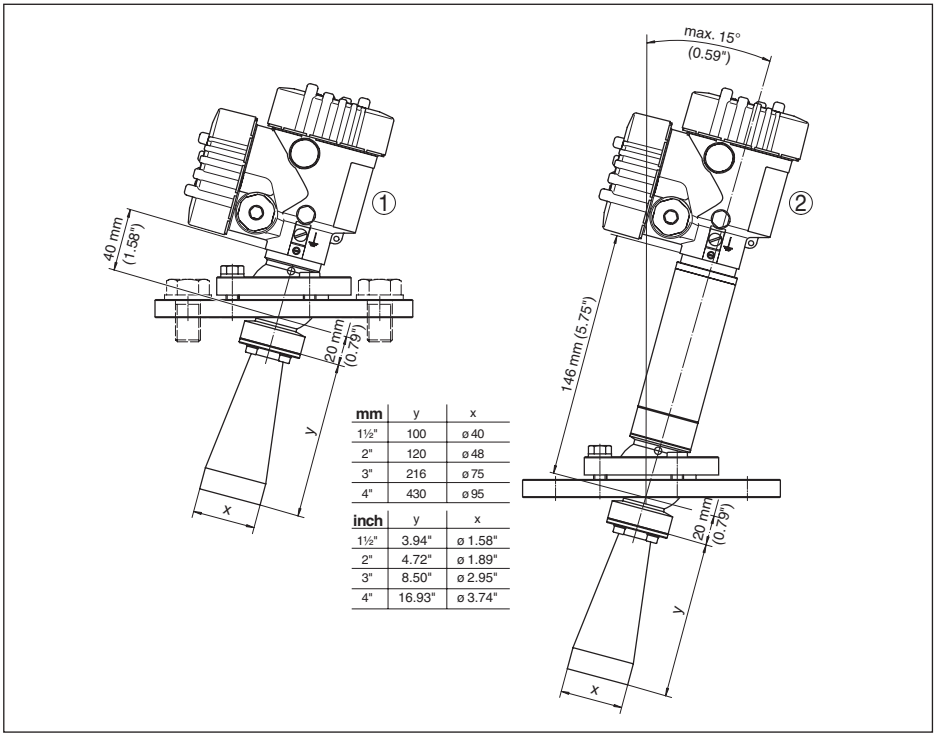


mm	y	x
2"	120	ø 48
3"	216	ø 75
4"	287	ø 95

inch	y	x
2"	4.72"	ø 1.89"
3"	8.50"	ø 2.95"
4"	11.30"	ø 3.74"

Fig. 51: VEGAPULS 62, horn antenna in flange version with temperature adapter up to 450 °C

VEGAPULS 62, horn antenna and swivelling holder



mm	y	x
1½"	100	ø 40
2"	120	ø 48
3"	216	ø 75
4"	430	ø 95

inch	y	x
1½"	3.94"	ø 1.58"
2"	4.72"	ø 1.89"
3"	8.50"	ø 2.95"
4"	16.93"	ø 3.74"

Fig. 52: VEGAPULS 62, horn antenna and swivelling holder

1 Standard
2 With temperature adapter up to 250 °C

VEGAPULS 62, horn antenna and swivelling holder, threaded fitting

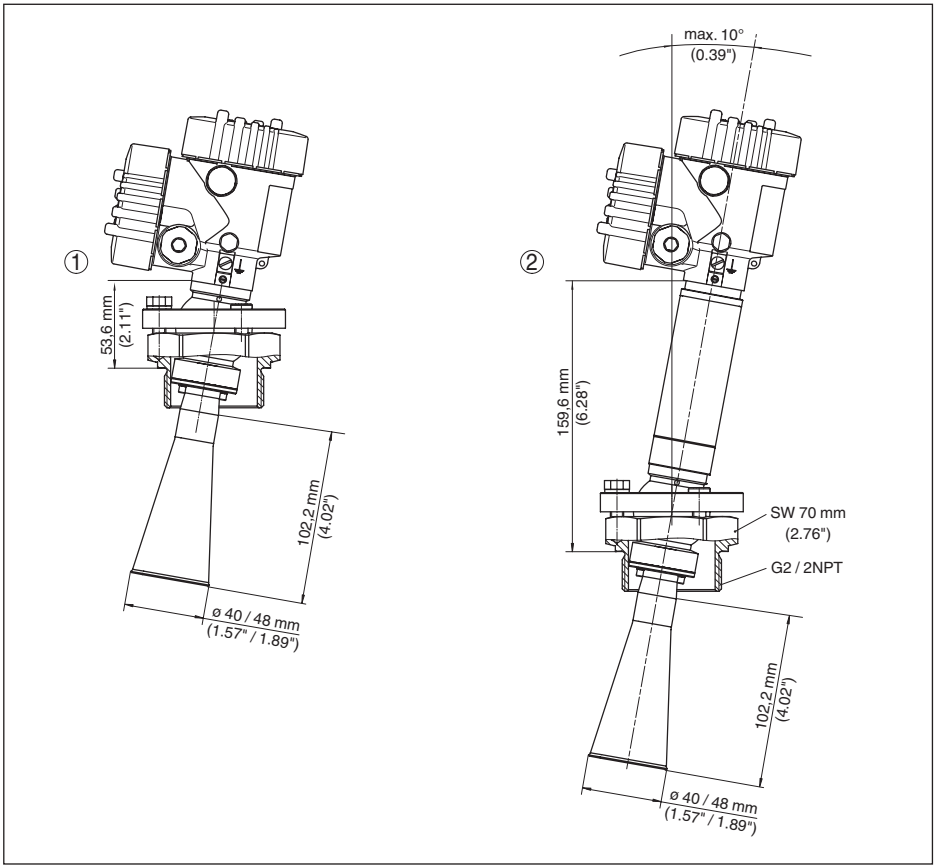


Fig. 53: VEGAPULS 62, horn antenna and swivelling holder, threaded fitting

1 Standard
2 With temperature adapter up to 250 °C

VEGAPULS 62, parabolic antenna and swivelling holder

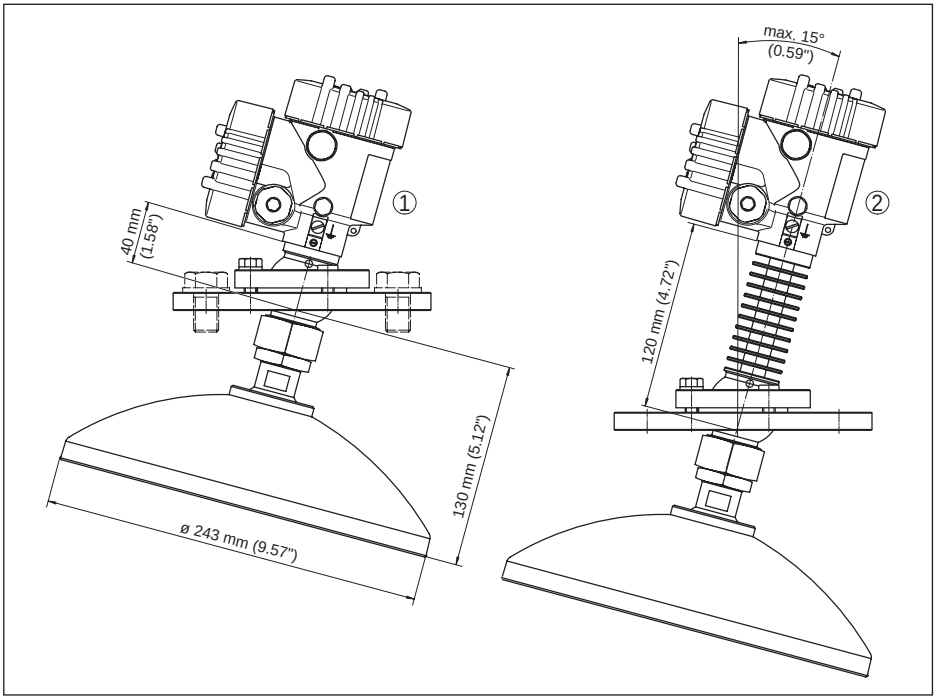


Fig. 54: VEGAPULS 62, parabolic antenna and swivelling holder

1 Standard
2 With temperature adapter up to 200 °C

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INDEX

A
Adjustment 39, 40
Agitator 19
Application
– Bulk solid 37
– Liquid 33
– Standpipe 33
Application area 9

C
Connecting
– To the PC 46
Curve indication
– Echo curve 41
– False signal suppression 41

D
Default values 44
Deviation 54

E
Echo curve memory 49
Echo curve of the setup 41
EDD (Enhanced Device Description) 48
Electronics compartment 27
Error codes 52
Event memory 49

F
False signal suppression 42
Fault rectification 53
Flow measurement 25, 26
Foam generation 19
Functional principle 10

I
Inflowing medium 16
Installation position 15

L
Linearisation curve 43

M
Main menu 32
Meas. reliability 41
Measured value memory 49
Measurement in a surge pipe 20
Measurement in the bypass tube 23

N
NAMUR NE 107 51, 52

O
Operation
– System 31
Overfill protection according to WHG 43

P
Peak value indicator 41
Polarisation 14

R
Reflection properties 32
Repair 57
Replacement parts
– Supplementary electronics power pack 11
Reset 43

S
Sensor orientation 18
Service hotline 56
Socket 16
Status messages - NAMUR NE 107 50

T
Type label 8

V
Vessel form 38
Vessel height 38
Vessel installations 19
Vessel insulation 20
Voltage supply 10

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